

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 14.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

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MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

Now for a Peach

The season for preserving plums is about over; but I expect 50 baskets of peaches direct from Ontario, which we will sell at prices never before heard of in Moose Jaw. Hold orders.

Thomas Healey.

We Have Now A New Line of Dauber-Hampden Watches

Best Railroad Watch on the Market.

Also new line of Rings, Bracelets, Ladies' Long Chains, Brooches, Links, and Gold Spectacles.

J. U. MUNNS, Agt. for Bell Organs & Pianos.

INTERESTING

Robin Hood Cartridges!

Are Right In It.

Already we have sold 23,000 rounds and the demand for them is steadily increasing. Read the testimony below from two gentlemen visitors who have for years followed a sporting life, and being men of much wealth have always used the highest grades of ammunition available. While shooting geese in the Moose Jaw District we persuaded them to try Robin Hood Cartridge, which they did and afterwards thanked us for the introduction; for having killed several wagon loads of geese by their use, they returned to their homes more than satisfied and left without request the following testimonial for publication:—

Moose Jaw, Sept. 29, '97.

Having used for geese shooting "Robin Hood" Cartridges purchased from J. A. Healey & Co., we can confidently recommend them. They are uniformly loaded and rapid clean killing Cartridges.

A. Stracey, London, Eng.

T. B. Greening, Hamilton, Ont.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR



H. W. CARTER, - - PROP.

Sole agent for Dr. White's new hair grower. Will grow hair on any bald head on earth and cure all scalp diseases.

WANTED.

I can pay ten dollars weekly to a lady of mature age, refinement and tact to spend her time in a good cause. T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto, Ont.

FOUND.

On Friday, Oct. 1st, north east of Moose Jaw, one tan colored leather hand satchel. Owner can have same by applying to GEO. KEYES, Moose Jaw, 131st.

WANTED.

Old established wholesale house wants one or two honest and industrious representatives. Can pay a hustler about \$12 a week to start with. ADVERTISER, Medical Building, Toronto.

WANTED.

Solicitors for "Canada, an Encyclopedia of the Country," in Five Royal Quarto Volumes. No delivering. Commission paid weekly. A canvasser reports his first week making over seventy dollars profit. THE LINSCOTT COMPANY, Toronto.

THRESHING.

Our threshing outfit is now ready to commence operations for the season. For the past thirteen years we have threshed in the district, and we are confident that we can give better satisfaction this season than ever before. Those desiring to thresh early should apply at once. F. W. GREEN.

THIS WEEK

WE WOULD INVITE OUR...

CUSTOMERS

TO THE FOLLOWING

New Lines Just Placed in Stock

Eiderdown cloth, single or double fold, for children's jackets, at 50c, 60c and \$1.00 per yard. Ladies' Eiderdown dressing jackets, opera shades, very pretty, only \$1.75.

UNDERWEAR.

Cold days make us think of it, but we are always ready for any emergency and can show a complete range of all kinds in children's and Misses' combinations, children's vests, ladies' combinations, three qualities from \$1.50 up, beautiful stock for the money. Ladies' vests from 25c up, all prices and three sizes. We are sole agents for the famous Health Brand Underwear, also Hygienic and handle none but the best market produces. See ours before you buy. Also another consignment of ladies' wrappers, dark colors at \$1.15, \$2.65, \$2.75.

YARNS.

Full stock of yarns. We have succeeded in getting a yarn equal to the Rapid City at the same price; also a good yarn to sell at 50c per lb. Call and see ours when you require any above lines. Goods and prices guaranteed right.

Robinson & Hamilton.

Lumber : Yard

...AND... PLANING MILL.

Now for storm windows and doors, for which we are headquarters. Order now and be warm when winter comes. Give us a call if you want anything in the building line.

Boards \$16 per M and Upwards.

B. Paper. Glass. Lime. Wood. F. Posts. Hardwood. Shafts. Poles. Single and Double Trees. Neckyokes. Spokes. Fellows.

Chop, Wheat Meal, Graham Flour.

Please do not ask for Credit—we don't give it.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—Folding bed for sale cheap.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building... Material...

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

THE FALL SHOW.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION A FAIR SUCCESS.

Beautiful Weather and a Large Attendance—Creditable Display of Industrial Productions—Complete List of the Prize Winners.

Wednesday last was a gala day for the farmers of this district, it being the occasion of the thirtieth annual exhibition of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society. This year the exhibit of grain, roots and vegetables, ladies' work, etc., was held in the curling rink instead of in the town hall as in other years, and the stock show was held to the west end of the town. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance was large and greatly in excess of last year, the farming community being well represented. The number of exhibits in the various classes was larger and the competition keener than on the previous occasion.

Wm. Downs, of Buffalo Lake, and R. West, of the C. P. R. garden, were the principal exhibitors in garden produce, but a number of farmers of the district also carried off some of the prizes. The stock show was good both in point of numbers and the class of stock entered. The exhibit of grain was about the same as last year, but if anything, better. There were not many entries in ladies' work, which fact was the cause of considerable comment. The ladies seem to have got discouraged owing to articles obtaining prizes at former exhibitions not being allowed to compete this year. Mrs. Wm. Downs had a large and splendid collection of native wines, which carried off Mr. Field's special prize. Mrs. Downs also won Mr. W. Bole's special for the best collection of pickles made with "Bole's Concentrated Vinegar." There were three entries for Dr. Turnbull's special prize for the best map of the Moose Jaw District. The boys and girls of the Moose Jaw public school had one each, and the other was made by Geo. Glover, of the Carmel school district. The first prize was awarded to Geo. Glover. Those well acquainted with the district state that none of the maps were very accurate, although a good attempt was made and great pains taken in the drawing and finishing of the same.

One exhibit, however, which was the centre of a good deal of interest, must not be overlooked. It was that of Master Herbie Bellamy, who won a special prize for writing given by Principal Fenwick. Herbie is a cripple and has not the use of his hands, but he has learned to write fairly well with his foot, and is delighted with having won a prize at the exhibition.

The directors this year are to be congratulated upon the way in which the show was managed. There was no delay or confusion, but everything was managed in first class style. They are also to be congratulated upon securing such a good staff of judges. Mr. J. S. Ross, late of Winchester, Ont., who is a well known importer of heavy draught horses and thoroughbred cattle, judged the horses. Mr. J. McCartney, an extensive breeder, of Sasforth, Ont., judged the cattle, sheep and pigs. Mr. Wm. Downs judged the poultry, and Messrs. H. U. Rorison and Chas. Smith the grain, roots and vegetables. Mrs. Hubbell and Mrs. Gallaher judged the ladies' work, butter, bread, wines and fruits. The judges did their work to the satisfaction of all, there being no complaints made as to the prizes awarded.

PRIZE LIST.

The following is the official prize list. If there should be any mistake, the Secretary, Mr. B. Fletcher, would be pleased to be notified, and it will be corrected in next issue:

HORSES—HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1 H L Fysh
1 year old colt—1 Jas Alcock, 2 N McMillan
Spring colt—1 N McMillan, 2 H L Fysh
Brood mare with foal at foot—1 J Carty, 2 H L Fysh
Team in harness—1 Wm Spence, 2 Hugh Thomson
Stallion, 2 years old—1 Jas Slemmon (diploma)

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1 Thos Pascoe
One year old colt—1 F W Green
Spring colt—1 John Carty, 2 Harry Green
Team in harness—1 A Hagerty, 2 A Dalgetty

Walking team, 2,400 lbs—1 Jas Fletcher, 2 A Dalgetty
Stallion, aged—1 R O Millar

CARRIAGE.

Team in harness—1 Jas Fletcher, 2 A Hagerty
Single carriage—1 J E Battell
Brood mare and foal—1 H L Fysh, 2 Nelson Alcock

ROAD.

Single roadster—1 McDonald & Riddell, 2 Jud Battell
Brood mare and foal—1 W Halliday
Saddle horse—1 Jas Fletcher, 2 A Thompson

CARRIAGE AND ROAD COLTS.

2 year old gelding or mare—1 H L Fysh, 2 N Alcock
One year old colt—1 Fysh, 2 Jas McMillan
Spring colt—1 Fysh, 2 Jud Battell

PONIES.

Span ponies—1 A Dalgetty, 2 E N Hopkins
Single pony—O B Fysh
Saddle pony—1 McDonald & Riddell, 2 Jas Fletcher

CATTLE—GRADE.

Milch cow—1 M Johnston, 2 Jas McMillan
Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 2 Jas McMillan
Heifer, 1 yr old—1 and 2 McMillan
Working oxen—1 M Johnston

SHORT HORNS.

Pedigreed bull—1 Judson Battell, 2 J G Beesley
Cow, 2 years old—1 Judson Battell, 2 Annable Ranching Co
Spring calf—1 Annable Ranching Co

SHEEP—SHORT WOOL.

Ram, aged—1 and 2 J E Battell
Ram, lamb—1 and 2 Battell
Pair ewes—1 and 2 Battell
Pair lambs—1 and 2 Battell
Fat sheep—1 and 2 Battell

PIGS—BERKS.

Sow and pigs—1 and 2 D Copeland
Best boar—1 and 2 D Copeland
Pair pigs under 6 mos—1 J Slemmon

YORKSHIRES.

Pair pigs, under 6 months—1 J W Glassford

POULTRY.

Common fowls—1 H L Fysh
Plymouth Rocks—1 H L Fysh, 2 R West
Geese—1 J W Glassford
Ducks—1 Glassford
Turkeys—1 R Davey
Wyandottes—1 R West, 2 D Copeland
Bantam—1 and 2 F Colenutt
Leghorns—1 Colenutt

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Bushel potatoes—1 N Alcock, 2 W J Glover
Early Rose potatoes—1 J G Beesley, 2 R West
Beauty of Hebron—1 West, 2 Downs
Swede turnips—1 West, 2 Downs
Yellow turnips—1 Downs
Long red mangolds—1 West, 2 Downs
Yellow globe mangolds—1 Downs
Long red beets—1 Downs
Turnip beets—1 West, 2 Downs
Sugar beets—1 Downs
Shorthorn carrots—1 Downs, 2 West
Field carrots, red—1 West
Parsnips—1 J E Battell, 2 Downs
Cauliflowers—1 Downs, 2 West
White cabbage—1 Downs, 2 R Jones
Red cabbage—1 Downs, 2 Jones
Celery—1 West, 2 Downs
Citron—1 Downs, 2 D Copeland
Tomatoes—1 West
Pumpkins—1 Downs
Squash—1 Downs
Onions, red—1 Downs, 2 West
Onions, white—1 West, 2 Downs

GRAIN.

Wheat, any variety—1 H C Gilmour, 2 A Hagerty
Two rowed barley—1 R Davey, 2 H C Gilmour
Six rowed barley—1 Wm Spence
White oats—1 Jas Alcock, 2 A Hagerty
Peas—1 D Copeland, 2 Hagerty
Oat sheaves—1 R Davey
Bushel flax—1 Davey
Sheaf flax—1 Davey

MANUFACTURES.

Hammered shoes—1 Fletcher & Found
2 Fletcher & Found

LADIES' WORK.

Fancy work by girl 12 years old—1 H Mc Dougall, 2 Thad Arnold
Paper flowers—1 and 2 J McCartney
Machine family sewing—1 H Mc Dougall
Fancy pillow—1 Jas McCartney, 2 R Davey

(Continued on page 8.)

NEW MINISTRY.

Haultain is Premier, With Ross, Mitchell, Magrath and Bulvea as His Colleagues.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh reached Regina yesterday from London, Eng., and immediately had a conference with Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, who signified his willingness to form a Cabinet. The new Cabinet formed comprises Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, of Macleod. Hon. J. H. Ross, of Moose Jaw. Hon. H. Mitchell, of Mitchell. Hon. C. A. Magrath, of Leithbridge. Hon. G. H. V. Bulvea, of South Qu' Appelle.

The last-named three gentlemen will be members of the Executive Council without portfolio. The *Leader* intimates that Hon. Mr. Haultain will be Attorney-General and Territorial Treasurer; and Hon. Mr. Ross will be Commissioner of Public Works and Territorial Secretary. Premier Haultain was sworn in yesterday morning, and his colleagues were sworn in at Government House last evening.

Writs for the bye-elections have been issued. Nomination day will be about the 26th of October, and polling, if any, one week later. All the members of the Council have resigned their seats.

It is also announced that Mr. Insinger has resigned Yorkton, and an election will be held there on the same date. It is deemed probable that Dr. Patrick, of Yorkton, will succeed Mr. Insinger.

As per announcement in another column, Moose Jaw will be honored by the first public utterance of Premier Haultain and his colleagues. The policy of the new Government will be first declared at Moose Jaw on the evening of Thursday next, 14th Oct., at a public meeting which will be addressed by the Premier, Hon. Mr. Ross and Hon. Mr. Magrath.

Illustrating the adage that one has to go away from home to learn the news, word comes from Regina that Hon. Mr. Ross is to be opposed by Mr. T. B. Baker. There has been no talk in Moose Jaw of opposition to Mr. Ross, and it is not generally believed that there will be any opposition.

Distinguished Visitors in Moose Jaw.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, England, and Mrs. Talbot stopped off here on Sunday last to worship in St. John the Baptist's church.

Dr. Talbot was founder and first warden of Keble College, Oxford. After this he became Vicar of Leeds, which parish is one of the greatest and most thoroughly organized centres of church life in England. In 1895 he was elected Bishop of Rochester, really the district known as South London. His diocese has a vast population of workers, there being over 2,000,000 people, and the conditions of life there are hard and stern. The present Bishop has seen the opening of a new cathedral in his diocese within the last year, which is in addition to the ancient and beautiful cathedral in the city of Rochester. Dr. Talbot is a prominent supporter of the Christian social movement. He is a vigorous writer and contributed to the famous book "Lux Mundi" the well known essay on "The Preparation of History for Christ." "Lux Mundi" has given rise to much controversy but Dr. Talbot's orthodoxy has never been impeached. Mrs. Talbot is a daughter of Lord Lytton and a niece of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

His Lordship was the celebrant at the early Communion in St. John's church on Sunday, read the lesson at Matins, preached at the Holy Eucharist and assisted in the administration of the Blessed Sacrament.

While in Moose Jaw His Lordship—who is one of the distinguished representatives from England to the International Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew to be held at Buffalo on the 13th to the 17th of this month—was the guest of the local Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. After morning service on Sunday a special meeting of the chapter was held, when an address was presented to the Bishop, to which he replied briefly, thanking the members for their address which was so simple, so straightforward, so hearty, and giving them earnest and encouraging advice. It is worthy of notice and gives additional interest to the visit of the Bishop that this is the first occasion on which a Bishop of an English diocese has visited this continent and taken part in a service of the Anglican church.

AGRICULTURAL

BUTTER-MAKING ON THE FARM.

White Specks in Butter.—Mottled in butter and "white specks" are sometimes confounded, and by some are considered the same, but there is a difference. Mottled or streaky butter has been explained as being caused by an unequal distribution of the salt; but "white specks" have a different cause or causes. Sometimes, when the milk is set in shallow pans, they result from the cream drying on top, so there are small portions that dry so hard they do not churn into butter. These particles do not take the color like the rest of the butter, and the "specks" are thus caused. This may be remedied by carefully straining the cream when it is put into the churn. Another cause of "white specks" is this: When some milk is skimmed off with the cream, as is usually done in the case of deep cold setting, this milk settles to the bottom, gets over-ripe, and forms a curd, which will be so hard as not to break up in churning and will not run off with the butter-milk, but will remain with the butter as "white specks," or "flocks," as they are sometimes called. This can be remedied by not letting the cream stand so long before churning, or by frequent and thorough stirring of the cream during the process of ripening. These hard, white particles can also be taken out by straining the cream. Mottled, streaked, or speckled butter will not sell well in market, therefore it is the part of wisdom to guard against such conditions.

Coloring Butter.—Butter for whom it is intended. The general market demands that butter should have a color, the year round, about like that of grass butter in June. Doubtless any of the standard butter colors are good. The coloring matter should be put in the cream after it is all ready for the churn. When the butter would be nearly white if not colored, as is often the case in winter, about a teaspoonful of color is usually needed for eight pounds of butter. In summer, in times of drought, and in the fall, when cows are partly on dry feed, some coloring may be needed, but very little. One will soon learn by experience how much to use. It is well to be cautious as it is better to have too little color than too much.

Salting and Working Butter.—Good, fine dairy salt should be used, and never the common coarse barrel salt that is used by many. The salting may be done in the churn when the butter is in the granular form, if it is a box or barrel churn. The salt can be sifted on the butter by putting on a part, then revolving the churn half way over, thus making the butter fall with the salted down, then sifting on the rest of the salt. Then revolve the churn a few times, after which the butter can be taken out and worked on a butter worker. This is the way most commonly done, but it has its difficulties. The trouble is to have just the right amount of salt in the butter when it is finished, so as to have the product perfectly uniform in salting. The exact weight of the butter in the churn is not known, though it can be estimated, but it is impossible to tell how much water the butter contains, while in its granular state. That water must be salted, and a portion of it will run off in the form of brine when the butter is worked. The finished butter should contain about three-fifths of an ounce of salt to the pound. To insure that amount at least an ounce and a half of salt must be put in for each pound of butter in the churn, and yet, do the salt can, it will be found that two successive saltings are seldom salted just alike. The writer has found that a better way to insure uniform salting is to take the butter out of the churn and press out a part of the water on the worker, then weigh the butter, and salt one ounce to the pound and work enough to get the salt evenly incorporated. Some more water or brine will run off in the working and leave the butter salted about right. In this way it will be found that two successive saltings are better for home use than the common lever pattern.

Shall Butter be Worked Once or Twice?—The object of working butter is to get the salt evenly distributed and to expel a portion of the brine. When it is worked but once, the butter-maker thinks he has worked the butter enough and puts it into the tub. There is a time, no way to tell, when the salt has been evenly distributed and he draws a portion of the butter with a trier, or cuts it with a knife, and finds it mottled, which will seriously affect the selling price. He knows the cause is unequal salting; that the portions which have salt have changed to a deeper yellow, and the unsalted portions have remained of a lighter color. With the next churning he is determined to remedy this and is sure to work enough. The chances are that this time it is worked too much, so that the grain is injured and the butter has a greasy appearance. But after such practice and the exercise of good judgment and care these errors can be avoided to a great extent, and a fairly uniform and even product produced. In the opinion of the writer it is better to work butter twice instead of only once. The first time it should be worked just enough to mix in the salt. Then for four or six hours it should be left on the water, or in some other place, where the temperature is from 60 to 65 degrees F., so that the butter will remain in the liquid condition and the salt will be well mixed. This will give time for it to dissolve and also time for it to change the color of the butter that it clings in contact with. Then it should be worked just enough to obliterate the streaks and mottles. This second working expels some more of the water, for the salt has had time to draw the moisture together in drops, and it is worked out, thus making a drier butter containing from 85 to 87 per cent of butter-fat. Such butter will be firmer and better and more satisfactory to the consumer. It is usually in when worked but once. Immediately after the butter is worked, it should be packed in neat, clean pack-

ages, or put up in such form as is required by the market to which it is to be sent. If it is to be used, ash or spruce is preferred, and they should be well soaked before packing the butter. If other wooden packages are used they should be lined with parchment paper. This will prevent the butter from becoming rancid. Make Butter to Suit the Consumer.—One thing should always be borne in mind by the person who is making butter to sell. The butter is for somebody else to eat, and it is for your interest to make it to suit them, whether it just suits your taste or not. Hint has a great deal to do with our likes and dislikes. You may have been accustomed to sweet-cream butter; if so, you probably like that best. Or, you may have got used to eating butter made from very ripe cream, and the butter not washed to expel the buttermilk, causing it to have a very decided flavor and taste, and so you look upon fine delicate butter as being inferior. You may like little or no salting or high salting; light color or high color. But all this is of no consequence. It is no matter what you make. You must make it to suit your customer, and you want your customers to be those who are able and willing to pay a good price for what you give them. If your customer wants sweet-cream butter, make it; if unsalted, make it so; if he desires it high salted, salt it high, and so on. Always make the same for the same customers. They are getting tastes formed which you can make it profitable to gratify. It is not the province of the maker of dairy butter to try to educate the tastes of people who buy butter, but rather to cater to their tastes when he finds out what they are. If one is making butter to put on the market, he must make it to suit the market demands and will pay the best price for. The best way to learn the market demand is to have the butter tested by a dealer and judge what a dealer and knows what takes best in the market. Ask him to criticize it and tell you just what he thinks of it, and don't get angry at what he tells you, but try to profit by his help. The object of this article is to help farmers to make such butter as their paying customers in the general market demand.

"A LITTLE ISLAND"

The Good Old Man Has Done in Portsmouth, England.

Ten years or more ago Robt. R. Dolling was appointed to take charge of the Winchester Mission in the district of St. Agatha, the worst portion of the great town of Portsmouth, England. The district had long been the despair of philanthropists. Everyone had given it up to its own wickedness. When Mr. Dolling first stepped foot upon his new field of work he called it "a curious little island." It was so different, so isolated from the rest of the great seaport, and so overlooked. Here boys stole because stealing was their only method of living. Men were drunken because they were always hungry, and girls sinned because their mothers and their grandmothers sinned before them.

The kind of population Mr. Dolling had to deal with can best be illustrated in his own words. This is what he saw on his first Sunday afternoon. "Two girls in the scullery of clothing were dancing a breakdown upon and down the street in company with two sailor lads, all the neighbors looking on amused, but unastonished, until one couple, the worse for drink, toppled over. I stepped forward to help them up, but my endeavor was evidently looked upon from a hostile point of view, for the parish voice was translated into a shower of stones, until the unfallen sailor cried out: 'Don't touch the Holy Joe! He doesn't look such a bad sort.' To my horror I found that some of the children on their way to school had witnessed the whole scene. They evidently looked upon it as a legitimate Sunday afternoon entertainment."

Then the good man began his campaign. His book "Ten Years in a Portsmouth Slum" thrills the sympathetic reader more than any story of fiction could possibly do. On the one side are arrayed drunkenness, immorality, laziness, indifference, and godlessness—each of which was born in the blood and fostered by base surroundings. On the other side stood the faith that the most degraded soul has in its capacity for spiritual belief and that everybody has the possibility of a satisfactory physical state. Acting on this theory, the results that Mr. Dolling achieved were almost marvellous. Here is an instance. In 1886 he was invited to bring some sixty of his worst people on a day's visit to the College of Winchester. He had to pay their railroad fare, also to each a day's wages to insure their coming with him. After getting his party there, his real troubles began. The guests spoiled a fine garden and stole the fruit. They threw stones at latrines, insulted the ladies who waited on them, and then they all got uproariously drunk before they went home.

Notwithstanding this unromantic beginning, the experiment was repeated year after year, and with annual outings to Winchester came, there was a rush for applications. Every man was his best clothed and paid his own fare. No lady could enter without respectable company. A rule word was spoken. The cathedral was reverently visited. Not a man thought of getting drunk. Yet they were largely the same men who had rioted on the same ground ten years before.

Deluded human nature is not utterly irreclaimable. What this good man has done shows that there is an inherent capacity for good in the human soul, and that human apprehension is long only to the order of brutes.

ENJOYABLE.

Mrs. Seaside—Was your house party a success? Mrs. Country—Yes, indeed. There wasn't one of them who wasn't engaged the first week, and there wasn't two of them who would speak to each other the second.

THE BOOK BORROWER.

I dislike to borrow books of Dawson. Why? He has such a good memory.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

You once told me the Ballyrot Mining Company was founded upon a rock. Yes; and now it's on the rocks.

A WOMAN'S PLAYHOUSE.

The first and the only woman's theatre of which the world has ever known is being constructed in Paris. The place of site is adjoining the ladies' club known as the Cercle Pigalle, near Montmartre. In France it will be the "Theatre Feministe," which means a theatre of women only. There is only one weak spot in this armor of femininity, and that is the fact that the manager is to be a man, but the ladies who are the soul of the enterprise say he will not count, as, like the rest of his sex, he will merely be their slave.

Au sérieux, though, it is to be a genuine place for women. The White Theatre, where only plays of absolute purity were to be tolerated, was the first entrance of woman into the managerial capacity. This victory gave such confidence to the women that they were determined to star their own ideas exclusively, and the result is the Theatre Feministe. The establishment is not to be limited. No pent up France will confine its powers, and the ladies of every country will be at liberty to air their grievances, assert their privileges and defend their interests through the medium of the drama or the opera.

For a long time the question of management was discussed pro and con by the members of the club which had the project in hand. Opinion was divided, not as to the ability of woman to take entire charge of every detail, but as to whether it would not be wise to have some man to do the drudgery and let honor and glory be the lot of the women. Finally, it was decided that if a man could be found who would face the prospect, he should be engaged on the spot. As the Frenchman is fond of existence and loves to brave adventure, the necessary man was easily discovered in this otherwise Adams Eden.

It is provided in the agreement that he shall receive instructions from the executive committee of the Board of Directors, which is composed of five women. Thus far he has accomplished the unparalleled feat of pleasing all five, and is very popular. The circle of admirers of the Frenchman is composed of theatre and its purposes do not bear the name of the manager, but state that the theatre is under the sole control of the ladies. Each play is read through and through by women. They further state that only plays treating of women's rights will be presented, unless some specially good play by a woman receives the endorsement of the committee.

Another committee of the directors bears the title of Committee of Plays. Its duty is to present all plays which are presented to it, sift the wheat from the chaff, and then submit its selection to the full Board of Directors for approval. Each play is to be read through to the board, and then, to insure acceptance, the authors, or possibly the author, must in person appear. All suggestions must be in person. The unkind men who have heard of this project say that he who runs and reads may attend one performance, but that he who reads will run after seeing a second announcement.

Aside from the manager, the only condition under which men can hope to obtain a little scrap of the success which this theatre, according to its promoters, is sure to attain is to write plays or musical compositions which will bear on the subject of woman's rights. The authors of these efforts may come from any part of the world; they wish to, and their nationality will be considered no bar. The ladies say that the men will be criticised in that same sure to attain in which a woman always considers her own sex, and therefore they may be sure of absolute justice.

Mme. Loery, who will direct the foreign department of the new theatre, is very decided in her statements as to the purpose and probable result of the enterprise. Hereafter, she says, the fact that a play was written by a woman has been sufficient in most instances to insure its failure. Now this sort of thing is to end. Women are to have the precedence, in at least one theatre, and they sufficiently fortunate to secure any place at all.

INURED TO HARDSHIP.

Wife—Here's a wonderful case of endurance, fellow men, in the rigging of a wrecked vessel three days, and didn't seem to mind it. Husband—He had probably been used to riding on an anatomical bicycle saddle.

NEVER AT A LOSS.

Josh—Our family doctor is a mighty smart man, he is. Josh—Oh, yes. My wife's sent for him a dozen times about her neuralgia, an' every time he kin give her a prescription different to what she had before.

APPLYING THE RULE.

You are not up in political economy, said Bolly to his wife. A demand always creates a supply. Then he called for a stimulant when he was at all red when taken from the oven. Good hot or cold.

BAD FORM.

Nature has no style about her. That's a bold criticism what do you mean? Look how for years and years she has just like you snail green corn off the cob, just like our Simian ancestors.

The third set of teeth is growing for Soke of Althorp, Pa. Nine are already out and three more are in view. His age is eighty-nine, and he reads without the aid of glasses.

A marksman named Aruger was giving an exhibition in a Berlin theatre by shooting objects resting on the head and shoulders of his sister. He shot backwards, aiming by means of a mirror. One of the bullets entered his sister's head.

Just as a street-car conductor in Indianapolis was collecting a fare, the trolley pole slipped and flew upward. A loop in the rope caught under his arm, and lifted him over the tail-board, dropping him on the pavement. A man reproved from a mother caused her sixteen-year-old daughter to leap from a second-story window in Paris. Her sister, three years older, became so excited that she also leaped from the window. Both were fatally injured.

THE HOME.

JELLY-MAKING.

Not all fruits make good jelly, neither do they all stiffen alike. Some require more sugar than the regular measure for measure, and some need a touch of lemon to make them acid. The favorite jelly fruits are grapes, currants and crab-apples. They "come out" best with the least trouble. Such mild fruits as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and some kinds of peaches are improved by the addition of lemon, but even then so many housewives never get them to jelly nicely. Quince jelly is delicious, and the fruit should be boiled in as little water as possible. Plum jelly is also good, but it requires one-third more sugar than the measure of juice; this is especially true of green grapes, which are generally used for jelly-making. It is wisest to use as little water as possible in which to cook the fruit. The mistake of adding water to make more jelly always makes trouble, for it will have to "boil down" again. Use plenty of sugar, or the jelly will be a failure. Use porcelain lined or granite kettles for cooking fruit, otherwise it may turn dark.

The housewife wants to make this work as simple as possible, and even then it is hot and wearying labor. Wash the fruit and put it into a large kettle with as little water as practicable; or put it into a stone crock set into a kettle of boiling water, keeping the fruit closely covered until well broken. In either case it should be stirred once in a while until boiled soft. Drain it through a cheesecloth bag without pressing if one is particular to have the jelly very clear. Measure the juice when drained and measure out an equal amount of sugar. Put the sugar in a pan in the oven to heat, or put it in a kettle over the fire, with just enough water to wet it through and allow it to boil. Meanwhile the juice should be skimmed and boiled until a little of it will harden on a saucer. When the sugar is simply heated and put into the kettle, the water should be stirred for a few minutes after it commences to bubble. As a rule very little boiling is necessary after this, as the sugar dissolves immediately.

Have the jelly glasses ready, standing either in hot water or on a cloth wrung out of boiling water. If this precaution is taken they will not crack when the hot liquid is poured into them. If the glasses are provided with tin covers they should be put on firmly, and sometimes it is necessary to seal them with wax or resin. If covers are not used, the paper may be tied over and securely pasted down. A wax covering is air-tight. Hold a paraffine candle, lighted, over the jelly so that it will melt on a flat surface. If the jelly is put over it first. When covered with wax the jelly is securely sealed. Precautions must be taken to seal jelly or it will mould on top. Of course this is not pleasant to have it mould. All preserves are better for being kept in a cool, dry place, and, if dark, the better.

THE WINTER WINDOW GARDEN.

It seems rather early to speak of the winter window garden, but the housewife who wants some good potting soil must commence now to get it in readiness. The soil needed for the window garden must be exceptionally good or the plants will not grow successfully. Prepare some good earth and mix with it sand, manure, leaves, grass, etc., and put the pile in some place where it will not be disturbed. It takes some time for all this to rot and form the fine potting soil so essential. Four or five times pile all the soap suds, wash water and dish water available and fork it over occasionally, mixing it thoroughly and well. In this way only can the very best potting soil be prepared, and the soil which in flowers should begin now to prepare for their winter garden.

SUMMER DISHES.

Panned Spring Chicken.—Split a half-grown chicken down the back, place in a baking-pan, spread thickly with bits of butter, dust with salt and pepper, set in the oven; baste frequently until brown. When done, take up on a heated dish, add a tablespoonful of each of flour and butter, mixed, to the gravy in the pan; stir until boiling, thin with boiling water, and pour around the chicken.

Beef Loaf.—Three pounds of chopped beef, two slices of chopped salt pork, two teaspoonfuls of butter, one-half cupful of milk, three crackers rolled fine, one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one egg, sage. Mix all well together with the hands and bake in a bread tin. It may need a little more than a half of a cupful of milk; it should be moist. To determine when it is done, run a steel knife into the loaf; if of course the inside should not be at all red when taken from the oven. Good hot or cold.

Corn Oyster.—Three cupfuls of grated corn, one-half cupful of sweet milk, three well beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and a little pepper. Mix and drop by spoonfuls into a spider and fry in good butter. Turn quickly; serve hot.

Corn Fudding.—Two cupfuls of shaved corn, two cupfuls of sweet milk, two well-beaten eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Corn Omlets.—Three well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of corn oil, from the cob, a little salt and one tablespoonful of flour. Into a hot, thick-bottomed spider, put plenty of good lard and butter, and pour in the batter and bake; do not turn.

THE HUSBAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

Mrs. Peck—If I had my life to go over again, I wouldn't marry the best man alive. Mr. H. Peck, his chance at last—You bet you wouldn't. I wouldn't ask you to.

A QUESTION.

Don't you think that Mrs. Gaby is just what Mr. told me. She says that maybe if she had she would have caught a better looking man.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

It May Some Day Rival Those of the Continent.

The English journals have not quite finished their chorus of intense admiration of the British navy, and perhaps there is every excuse for the national exultation, writes an American correspondent. But, despite the glittering and picturesque review of thirty thousand men, the other day at Aldershot, and the compliments showered upon the troops—of course fully quoted in the newspapers—from the lips of Gen. Miles and the military representatives of all the other great powers, there is no earthly reason for England to be otherwise than apprehensive at the weak condition of her army. The serious complications in eastern Europe, the threatened revolt in India, the disturbances always imminent in South Africa make it absolutely necessary that England should have a fighting force at her disposal capable of occupying hostile territory as well as defending her own coasts from the invader. The English could not rely for

A SUCCESSFUL WAR.

entirely upon her navy, even though it really is three times the strength so proudly displayed at Spithead. In the Napoleonic wars and in the Crimean war the navy had been of little use, while the army covered itself with glory. Yet recently Lord Salisbury had to make the humiliating confession that on reason why England could not intervene in the Eastern question was because she had no army to undertake a military occupation. Gen. Sir Henry Havelock and Capt. Mansel Pleydell, who have both written articles in this month's "Fortnightly Review," showing how inadequate England's present military strength is for any emergency. It seems that the entire effective force of the British army at this moment put in the field is about sixty-five thousand men. To subdue the Boers, should they resolve to break the convention and throw off British suzerainty, it is asserted that forty thousand good British troops would be required, and to hold Egypt in the event of a European war seventy thousand British troops would be necessary. The army estimates make provision for two hundred and six thousand men, and the question is, why this force so largely represented on paper. Military authorities agree that there is not at this moment one single battalion in England that is in condition, to take the field, and that this state of affairs has been brought about not from lack of resources, but from

A DEFECTIVE SYSTEM.

It is urged that with the immediate outlay of a million of money, the effective fighting force could be doubled in other words, that a hundred and thirty thousand men could be made ready for the field in two months' time if the authorities would only set about it in earnest.

Ten years ago the same state of affairs existed with the navy. Once it was realized, a veritable cry of alarm burst from the nation, and the result was the wonderful display at Spithead. But ships are not only very costly but they take months to build. For less than the cost of a single iron marine gun, the strength of the British navy could be made to equal almost that of France. It is a matter that the English Government must at least seriously consider, and that has been assumed by military authorities that before the close of the century Great Britain will become as formidable a military camp as Germany. This last, however, is to be doubted. That there will be a considerable increase in the number of men and a complete overhaul of the present military system, is certain, and what is more there will be no delay in that accomplishment; but a large standing army would never be tolerated by the majority of Englishmen.

CARRYING OF THE COLOR.

Proposal to Abandon It in the British Army Creating Excitement.

A London special cable says: The British army has been much wrought up by two announcements just made. Lord Wolsley has said that it would be madness and a crime to ever send any man into action again carrying the regimental colors. Germany has adopted a plan of using the bare poles on which colors were formerly fixed, but he did not command even that compromise. Sir Evelyn Wood, a possible future commander-in-chief differs with his superior on the point. He has said it is suggested that they, the colors, are cumbersome and the cause of casualties that after all they are but a colored rag or a stick and it is worth while to risk men's lives for a piece of a tawdry silk? You might as well say that because honor is invisible and faith impalpable that they do not exist as load-stars to the human heart.

The other announcement is that the brigade of Foot Guards when removed to the new station at Gibraltar is, for the first time in history, to abandon the famous bearing silk, which has always been a distinctive feature. Immense importance is attached by military men to these innovations. The feeling in the army is strongly shared by the public, so the government probably will be compelled to exercise its supreme authority.

PAVED WITH GRASS.

It is proposed to pave London roads with compressed grass blocks. The claim is made that the pavement of these blocks is noiseless and elastic, resists wear well, and is impervious to heat and cold. Its manufacturers guarantee its life for five years.

MA'S DISADVANTAGE.

Want to ride a bicycle, do you? snapped the old man. Your mother never went whizzing about the streets on a wheel. Yes, retorted the dutiful daughter, that is just what ma told me. She says that maybe if she had she would have caught a better looking man.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborhood Interest in His Delays—Matters of Moment and North Cottage from His Daily Record.

At Niles, Mich., there is a Chinese bicyclist. He is Foo Lee, a laundryman. An odd possum, with fifteen young ones, was caught in a henhouse at Franklin, Ind.

The flight of a meteor over Kansas City frightened to death an elk that was kept there.

Zena King, of Fairland, Mich., kicked at a hog and missed it, and broke his leg against a post. Hens of Flint, Mich., got \$400 from the County Treasurer during June in bounty on sparrow hawks.

Three girls and one boy, each weighing 4-2 pounds, were born to Mrs. J. W. Know, near Latah, Wash., on June 20.

Down in Florida the voracious crows report a mare that has developed an appetite for genuine spring chickens.

An ambitious youngster in Marion county, Or., tried to ride on a cow, and was thrown and suffered a broken clavicle.

Nearly a ton of hay has been moved and put away this season by Augustus Brown of Bangor, Me., who is 84 years old.

To allow the workmen to do their haying, the building of a Quaker's church at St. Albans Vt., has been stopped temporarily.

One of the big fish caught in Oregon last month was a four-foot salmon, weighing fifty-five pounds, which was taken at The Dalles.

Because, when he proposed marriage, her lover did not tell her that he was subject to fits, a Sedgewick County, Kan., wife has brought suit for divorce.

For his work in maintaining perfect order in the streets at Titusville, Fla., on July 4, Marshal Rod Smith, of that place has received a gift of a New York police helmet from an admiring business man.

One man lost in twenty-four years at sea is the record of Capt. George W. Alley of Ellsworth, Me., who after a career during which he commanded twelve vessels, has retired from the sea to enter business in Bangor, Me.

A horse, which up to the last was called a pony, died at Burlington, Kan., recently at the age of 41. The owner Dr. Manson, had had it in his possession for thirty-nine years, ever since he bought it from the Sac and Fox Indians.

An orchard of seventy-five trees, which have been bearing for more than sixty years, on the farm of Henry Davidson, near Whitesville, Ind., has for the last five years yielded a better quality of fruit and more of it than it did a score of years ago.

Under a Wisner, Mo., drug store four small skunks have established themselves, and they are said to be as gentle as kittens. Frequenters of the store are content to admire without being tempted to the familiarity which house cats are apt to engender.

Suit for breach of promise, was brought against Frank Robinson, of Anderson, Ind., the day after his marriage to Malinda Personet, by his first wife, from whom he had been divorced a year before. She sued for \$5,000, alleging that after the divorce he had wedded and won her again.

The lucky man of Arizona who found that some of his sheep which used to certain salt-licks died, at slaughter four ounces of gold should surely extend felicitations to a farmer living near Portland, Or., who raised a goose in the gizzard of which the cook found a dead mouse worth of the yellow metal.

At the fiftieth wedding anniversary of Nelson Swaggart, 80 years old, and his wife, 66 years old, at Athens, Or., there were present three married daughters, five married sons, and a dozen grandchildren. At the end of the reunion all went to the cemetery where four of the old couple's children are buried.

People get up early in the morning out in Nebraska, and from this habit some enterprising social leader has evolved an idea when has become a habit in the neighborhood of Grand Island, where breakfast, dinners are in vogue. The guests start at six o'clock, breakfast in the woods, and come home before the sun makes things too hot for comfort.

The father of eleven children living near Birmingham, Mich., was angry at a daughter's decision to marry against his wishes. The day after his marriage he made his wife, then married, and lay down in his room. The family had seen him try to fool them before, and thought that he was shamming again, but he had been too much of the opiate to recover.

Thomas Harrison, 60 years old, formerly of Crittenden county, Ark., found himself without a home, at the Mississippi floods in the early spring, and took a steamer to Memphis, where he became stranded. He was there when the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. He set out to walk the 300 miles to Nashville, and a few days ago he arrived there. Of the whole distance he had ridden only fifteen miles.

The librarian of the public library at Kansas City says that for a year there has been a greater call for works on Alaska than for books on any other country or section of the globe. She has supplied the library, she says, with everything trustworthy she could procure on the country during this time, wondering all the while what had aroused so much interest in that country in Kansas City. Readers, she says, have studied writings on the habits of the people in Alaska, and the Government's special attention to route and government reports on the Territory, and the Yukon country.

MIGHT BE WORSE.

But I thought your husband was such an active man! Active! If it weren't for me, I don't believe he'd get up in time to go to bed. Ah, well, that's better than some husbands, you know, who scarcely get to bed in time to get up.

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The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897.

CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH.

(From Regina Leader.)

No. 1.

The termination of the present month will be marked by a notable event in the record of government of the North-West Territories of Canada,—an event in no sense revolutionary, an event that will be scarcely changeable, but an event which will be an evidence of definite recognition of development in method and practice of government, and as such bound to be coupled with no mean significance. On the 1st of October the amended North-West Territories Act comes into operation, by which the present Executive Committee of the North-West Assembly,—which is a committee of the House, chosen by the House,—ceases to exist, and is replaced by a constitutionally responsible Executive Council or Cabinet chosen according to precedent by Her Majesty's representative, and constituted upon the same basis as are the governments of the provinces of Canada, the government of the Dominion, and the government of Great Britain. That this exceedingly important event will involve, as a matter of plain fact, scarcely any change in our form and method of government is the best evidence of the gradual but sure development which has been in progress during the past decade, because such a step ten years ago, or even five years ago, would have meant a very radical change. At this interesting period it may not be unprofitable to turn attention to the course of this development of the institutions of Government. Probably the majority of people in the North-West hold the idea that the attainment of responsible government for the Territories would involve some startling, or at least radical, change or alteration in general conditions. Such impression is wholly mistaken. It is a simple statement of fact that the Territories are now and have been for some time enjoying local government fully responsible, not wholly perhaps in form, but absolutely in practice. The change to come next month is a change more in style than in practice. To change from the condition as it will exist next month to full provincial status will involve no difference in practice, no difference in procedure; but such change would involve substantial enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Assembly, immediate increase of Dominion subsidy, and corresponding power to assist in developing the resources of the country in divers ways which are cropping up now on all sides, as an instance of which might be named the Yukon country opening which by a little fostering might be made instrumental not only in bringing advantage to the people south of the Saskatchewan, but also in procuring the opening and development of the vast area of arable, ranching and mineral bearing lands on the farther side of the great North-West river.

The Leader can promise only a very imperfect outline of the history of the constitutional progress of the Territories. History is an entertaining study; and to the residents and citizens all that appertains to the real history of the country should be not only entertaining but vitally interesting. To the student the many points of similarity in the record of events in this portion of the Dominion and the history of the early struggles for responsible government made in the provinces—in Upper and Lower Canada about sixty years ago, and in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island at later dates—must appear striking. Manitoba was granted responsible government at the inception of organization, and so was saved a like experience. But after all it may be questioned whether it is not in reality

better for a young country to endure through a period and system of tutelage. The youth who breasts and overcomes adversity becomes the self-reliant and trustworthy man; and so with a nation or province. It is plain now to any who has kept pace with the progress of the North-West Assembly, that it furnished an excellent, nay invaluable, school for the aspiring legislator and administrator who cared to give himself a solid grounding in constitutional principles, who wished to get a tangible and lasting hold on the reasons for things, who choose to obtain thorough understanding of the basis upon which is reared the structure of the British plan of government. At Ottawa, at Toronto, or at Winnipeg, the machine is built and needs only to be kept oiled and running. At Regina the machine has had to be built; and those whose privilege it was to be present and to assist in the building have had splendid opportunity to gain grasp of the why and wherefore and the relations of each to the various institutions and pivots which together form the machine termed Constitutional Government.

For some years after the North-West was organized the country was governed after the manner of Great Britain's colonial policy. No responsibility existed towards the people in the country, only to the Minister of the Interior for Canada and the Governor-General in Council. In fact the first semblance of government was strictly military in form, being inaugurated by the organization of the first North-West Mounted Police expedition in 1874. In 1875 a form of arbitrary government was provided by Dominion Statute. Hon. David Laird was appointed by the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West. By the Statute an executive body styled the "North-West Council" was created to advise with the Governor on matters of administration. It is interesting to note that the first meeting of the North-West Council under the Government of Canada was begun and held at Livingstone, on Swan River—the temporary seat, pending the erection of government buildings at Battleford—on the 8th day and closed on the 22nd day of March, 1877. This first council comprised Hon. David Laird, who sat as President, Matthew Ryan and Lt.-Col. (now Judge) Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Col. Macleod, C. M. G., N. W. M. P. Commissioner. The Clerk of the Council was A. E. Forget, Esq. (now Indian Commissioner, then Lieut. Governor's secretary.) By the following year, 1878, the headquarters of government had been established at Battleford, and from 10th July to 2nd of August of that year the second session was held, the membership of the Council being enlarged by the appointment of Paschal Breland, of Cypress Hills.

The Council was a legislative as well as an administrative body. The N.W.T. Act imposed certain duties upon the Lt. Governor in Council—that is the Lieut. Governor and his Council—and gave powers such as might from time to time be conferred by the Governor-General in Council—that is the Dominion Government at Ottawa. At its second session a despatch from Ottawa was received by the Council conferring power to make Ordinances amongst other subjects respecting Territorial Offices and appointment and payment of Territorial Officers, establishments, maintenance, and management of Prisons, establishment of Municipal Institutions under Statute, issue of shop, auctioneer and other Licenses, Marriage, administration of Justice including constitution, organization, and maintenance of Territorial Courts of civil jurisdiction, Property and Civil Rights subject to Dominion legislation.

Regular sessions of the Council were held at Battleford in 1879 and 1881. In the latter year the first elected member took his seat in the person of Lawrence Clarke, M. N. W. C. for Lorne. A new North-West Act (1880) provided for the formation of an electoral district whenever a tract of one thousand square miles possessed a population of one thousand. On 13th November, 1880, Governor Laird issued Proclamation erecting three electoral districts, namely, Kimberly, Salisbury, and Lorne, and proclaimed regulations for proceedings of elections. On 16th February Writ was issued, directed to Sheriff Richard, for an election in Lorne. In the other two districts elections were never held. As a result of the first election in the Territories, Lawrence Clarke of Carlton became a member of the Council in 1881. Mr. Clarke was the first direct and responsible representative of the people in the government of the Territories; his admission was the commencement of the responsible system, which will culminate on the 1st October this year.

At the 1881 session a somewhat grave difficulty was confronted. The chief powers of the Council had been conferred by Dominion Statute in council under the Act of 1875 and amendments of 1877. In 1880 those Acts and amendments were repealed at Ottawa, and under the new Act of 1880 no order in council conferring power to make Ordinances had been

passed by the Governor-General in Council. Col. Hugh Richardson took the ground that the Council therefore had no power to make Ordinances; and when the majority proposed to make Ordinances Col. Richardson withdrew. The majority based their contention of continued power upon a phrase in the repealing Statute, namely, "**** are repealed, excepting any duty accrued, right acquired, or penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred, or appointment made under said Acts, etc.;" they argued that having once been vested with powers to make Ordinances, for the Council to make Ordinances was a "duty accrued," and "right acquired,"—a power in fact of which the Council could not be divested. Later on we shall see that this majority's successors used a like argument in circumstances of some similarity. The 1881 session was the last over which Hon. David Laird presided. In 1882 he was succeeded in the Lieut. Governorship by Hon. Edgar Dewdney. Regina was chosen as the new capital of the Territories, to which place the paraphernalia of government was removed from Battleford.

The fifth session of Council was held at Regina, opening on 22nd August, and closing on 4th of October, 1883. At this session six electoral districts had direct representation, viz., Lorne, Edmonton, Broadview, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moose Jaw; and upon the stage of political prominence appeared then for the first time several men who have ever since been closely identified with the history and progress of the North-West. The 1883 Council comprised Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieut. Governor; Col. Richardson and Col. Macleod, Stipendiary Magistrates; Col. Irvine, Messrs. P. Breland and Hayter Reed, Appointed Members; and Francis Oliver (Edmonton), D. H. Macdowell (Lorne), J. C. C. Hamilton (Broadview), T. W. Jackson (Qu'Appelle), Wm. Whyte (Regina), and J. H. Ross (Moose Jaw), Elected Members. While there had been marked improvements in the condition and increase in population of the country, as is shown by the number of electoral districts formed, yet the jurisdiction of the Council was practically the same as in 1878. The Statute made provision for extending power to deal with Education within limits; and a Federal order in council of 26th June, 1883, further determining the jurisdiction of the Council, was nearly identical a repetition of the order in council of 16th May 1877, which had become obsolete by the repealing in 1880 of the 1875 Statute. Clause 4 of the order in council empowered the "issue of shop, auctioneer and other licenses except licenses for sale of liquors, in order to the raising of a revenue for Territorial or municipal purposes." Clause 7 empowered the "imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing Territorial Ordinances." In these clauses were discovered the only source of local revenue—amounting in 1883 to about \$2,600. These local moneys were of course within the control of the Council. The main revenue was the grant voted by Parliament for government of the Territories. For the disposition of the Dominion grant the Lieut. Governor was not responsible to the Council but to the department of the Interior, to which department the "government of the North West" was intrusted. The practical part of government was more or less exclusively financial; admittedly, then, in the practical part of government the Council had no authoritative voice. The history of the Council and succeeding Assembly from 1883 down, is a record of continuous and determined struggle for recognition of the absolute right of the people through their representatives to have full control of all moneys devoted to government. It was a tenacious struggle on the part of the representatives; and while at times the advance made seemed slow, yet the advance was ever sustained; here was gained a little, there a little, until finally the point was reached where the Ottawa

authorities reluctantly but unreservedly admitted the claim and gave the full control so long contended for. In that session of 1883 when direct representation had the opportunity to first make itself felt, there became evident a species of antagonism between the aristocracy and democracy—if the elements might be so termed—in the Council, between the members who sat by virtue of appointment from Ottawa, and the members who had been chosen by electoral districts. On a question of the wording of a memorial the Council divided on 25th Sept., 1883, and the vote stood as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Oliver, Hamilton, Jackson, White, Ross—5; nays—Messrs. Richardson, Macleod, Breland, Irvine, Reed—5. His Honour voted in the negative.

In one sense the Council of the early eighties was a more important body than the Assembly of today. Until 1889 the North West had no representation in the Parliament of Canada, and the most direct and influential communication from the people to the Government was had by means of the North West Council. All the grievances, all the recommendations, all the demands of the people, depended for expression in a great measure upon the elected representatives in the Council; and perusal of the lengthy memorials which were yearly passed and transmitted to Ottawa, shows that the body lacked neither dignity, directness, clearness nor vigor. The land laws, protests against the mile belt and other reservations, against the heavy tariff on implements and lumber, and against the granting of immense tracks of land to colonization companies, formed the main subject matter of the 1883 Memorial. A *per capita* grant for government was demanded; and the memorial set forth that the time had arrived when the Territories should have representation in Parliament.

At the 1883 session a bill for the organization of Public and Separate School districts was introduced by Mr. Oliver. The bill was printed and distributed, and left over for consideration at a future session.

Before the session held in 1884 from 3rd July to 6th August, two additional electoral districts—Calgary and Moose Mountain had been proclaimed; they returned respectively as Members J. D. Geddes and J. G. Turfiff. Mr. (now Judge) Rouleau, having been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate, entered the Council. In this year was made the first pronounced claim for control of all public moneys voted for government of the Territories. The select committee (Mr. Macdowell, chairman) appointed to review the statement of Receipts and Expenditure of local moneys, made a supplementary report setting out that

"As it appears to your Committee that they (the Executive Council) are called into existence in their Executive capacity to aid the Lieut. Governor in the government of these Territories, the expenditure of the funds granted for the government of the same should come within the province of such Executive Council." The select committee's report being moved for adoption on 24th July, it was moved by Messrs. Oliver and Ross to refer back and substitute the following:—

"That the council should forthwith assert its rights * * * to have the funds granted or to be granted by the Parliament of Canada for the expenses of Government of the North West Territories, placed under their control as representatives of the people of the North West, instead of in the hands of the Lieut. Governor as the representative of the Canadian Government in these Territories, and that the sum now granted be further increased for the following reasons, etc., etc."

A non-committal amendment to the amendment was proposed, and the substituting report was rejected on the following vote:—For the report—Messrs. Oliver, Ross, Turfiff, Geddes—4; against—Messrs. Richardson,

Macleod, Rouleau, Breland, Irvine, Reed, Macdowell, Hamilton, Jackson—9.

On 29th July Messrs. Oliver and Ross proposed another comprehensive resolution respecting Schools, Trails, against grants to Colonization Companies, in favor of H.B. Railways and against the erection of Provinces. Clause 6 of the resolution set forth that "Although the present form of local government in the Territories has been reasonably satisfactory in the past, the changes which have taken place since the North-West Act was framed have been such as to give cause for present dissatisfaction and to make it advisable that without waiting until the number of representatives required by the North West Act for the formation of a Legislative Assembly can be elected, to provide for the organization of a Legislative Assembly at once, with a less number of members under provisions similar to those of sections 21 and 22 of the North-West Act of 1880, and (4) That in any case changes should be made in the method of qualifying districts for the election of members of the North-West Council so that important localities such as Medicine Hat, Battleford and Fort Macleod should not be debarred * * *, while full representation should be given other localities in accordance with the spirit and intent of the Act, and (b) That no person not directly responsible to the people of the North-West should be allowed a voice in local legislation or a seat at the Council Board."

*The Act provided that districts of 1,000 square miles with 1,000 inhabitants could claim a representative in the Council, and that when 21 such districts were represented, the Council should be replaced by a Legislative Assembly sitting apart from the Lieut. Governor.]

Clause 7 of the resolution was a protest against the "method at present frequently pursued by the Federal Government in the matter of letting contracts for works and supplies required in the Territories (that is without advertisement in the localities where contracts required to be filled (as being unjust to the people of the North-West and country at large)." Clause 8 recommended that it would advantage the North West for the Government to allow "establishment of breweries for the manufacture of beer, so that some of the surplus barley of the country might be utilized, and money kept in circulation in the country that is annually sent out for liquor."

An amendment to the resolution was proposed by Messrs. Jackson and

(Continued on page 5.)



All the poetry, all the romance, all that is ideal in the wide, wide world, is bound up in that one word: "Motherhood." A woman's greatest happiness, her greatest duty and her greatest privilege is to become the mother of a healthy, happy child. Untold thousands of women fall short of this because of weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organs is certain to become an invalid. No woman can suffer in this way and be a healthy, happy, amiable wife and a competent mother. Troubles of this nature sap the strength, rack the nerves, paint lines of suffering upon the face, destroy the temper, make the once bright eyes dull and the once active brain sluggish, and transform a vigorous woman into a weak, sickly, invalid. This is all wrong. It is all unnecessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a marvelous medicine for ailing women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity and keeps them strong and healthy. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expected months and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It guarantees the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not endeavor to substitute some inferior preparation for the sake of an extra little selfish profit.

"I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription previous to confinement," writes Mrs. Corda Culpender of Tanka, Cotte, Co., Texas, "and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks and I am able to do my work." In most healthy families you will find Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. For a paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps, to order custom and mailing only. Cloth bound 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
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Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

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and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong
and sermon at 7. Special services during
Advent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
All seats free. All persons invited and
welcome. Books provided.

CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH.

(Continued from page 4.)

Turiff, eliminating several of its de-
cided and radical features. Messrs.
Oliver and Ross were defeated by a
vote of 9 to 2.

At this session the first School Or-
dinance of the Territories was passed.
Mr. Oliver and Mr. Rouleau both
introduced School Bills. The two bills
were referred to a Committee, which
reported a Bill providing for the
formation of a Board of Education
with Protestant and Roman Catholic
members, to sit together with the Lieut.
Governor as chairman, and having
jurisdiction jointly over public
school districts, and distinct jurisdiction
respectively over Protestant and
Roman Catholic schools. Under the
Northwest Act the separate school
system was not discretionary; it was
the system compulsorily contemplated
by the Act.

A comprehensive Municipal Ordinance
was also passed at this session.

In 1884 the Council asked for power
to establish agricultural societies, which
power was granted the next year.

As a sample of the style and spirit
of resolutions proposed and passed at
this period of autocratic government, we
quote from the Journals the following:

"On motion by Mr. Oliver, seconded
by Mr. Macdonald, Resolved that His
Honour the Lieut. Governor be re-
quested to cause the drafting and
introduction of a bill to amend Or-
dinance No. 1 of 1878 respecting
Revenue and Expenditure, embody-
ing the provisions of a Bill on this
subject now placed on the Table by
the mover."

Prior to this date there had been no
provision for indemnity for elected
members. By Minute of Council,
dated Ottawa, 10th July, 1884 (Sir
John Macdonald, first Minister) it
was decreed that elected members of
the North West Council should be paid
\$100 per annum from the Consolidated
Revenue Fund of Canada.

In 1885 occurred the outbreak of Half-
breeds and Indians known as the North-
West Rebellion. Partly by reason of this, the
Council was not called until 5th Novem-
ber. During recess new elections had been
held in the districts organized in 1883, the
tenure of office of elected members being
two years. More districts had been organ-
ized, and Regina and Qu'Appelle were each
given an additional member. The Council
at its meeting this year comprised, besides
the appointed members of previous sessions,
Messrs. Turiff (Moose Mountain), Goldies
(Calgary), Jackson and Perley (Qu'Appelle),
Ross (Moose Jaw), Bedford (Moosemoun-
tain), Second and Jelly (Regina), Viscount Boyle
(MacLeod), Wilson (Edmonton), Cumming-
ham (St. Albert), Marshall (Broadview),
Hughes (Prince Albert). It was largely a

new Council. Of the elected members only
four old faces appeared, amongst nine new
ones.

Lieut. Governor Dewdney's speech at the
opening of the session was an unusually im-
portant document. Being Indian Commis-
sioner, as well as Governor, he necessarily
referred to the matter of the Rebellion. In
1884 the feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction
among the Half-breeds and Indians of Sask-
atchewan had become notorious. Notwith-
standing that His Honour assured the
Council in 1884 that "our Indians are gen-
erally more contented than they have been
since the treaty was made, and the progress
they are making is most gratifying," "that
there is any cause for alarm I deny," and
that the general feeling is one of security
and the exaggerated reports which have
been circulated are to be regretted," yet the
Council had thought well to draw attention
of the Dominion authorities to the urgency
of the situation, and on July 29th, 1884, had
received from Sir John Macdonald the fol-
lowing despatch:

"The Minister of Interior on his return
from England next month will take into his
serious consideration the claims of the Half-
breeds at Prince Albert and elsewhere in
the North-West Territories."
There is no doubt that the feeling in the
North-West was general, that prompt action
regarding the Half-breed claims would have
saved the country from the Rebellion. At
the same time the matter constituted an
acute question in Dominion politics, and in
the Council there was an understanding both
tacit and expressed that Dominion politics
should not enter. (In one of the resolutions
passed in 1884 was a clause deprecating
"any action being taken in such a way that
"either political party in the Dominion
"Parliament could use it for political pur-
poses.") It will be readily understood
that there were warm feelings on the ques-
tion possessed by some of the members; and
the situation was complicated and delicate.

Upon the character of this item of the Ad-
dress in Reply to the Speech there was in-
teresting debate. The address as finally
passed expressed "confidence that the policy
of the Government faithfully and honestly
adhered to" "will prevent any out-
break in the future," and further set forth
that:

"Knowing as we do, the great influence
"always had over the Indians by the Half-
"breeds, we have to regret that the repeat-
"ed representations heretofore made to the
"Government of Canada by the North West
"Council on behalf of the Half-breeds and
"their claims did not receive more im-
"mediate attention. We trust Your Honour
"will join this Council in bringing the
"matter of the many existing unsettled
"claims to the notice of the Dominion Gov-
"ernment by memorial or resolution."

Later in the session the Council passed
unanimous "endorsement of the action of
"the Government in allowing the sentence
"of the Court (upon Louis Riel) to be
"carried into effect,"
Rebellion scrip and medals, and other
matters which arose as the outcome of the
Rebellion, furnished material for prolixi-
ous resolutions at many after sessions of the
Council and Assembly.

The sick man knocking at the door of
health gets in if he knocks the right way,
and stays out if he doesn't. There are
thousands of ways of getting sick, but only
one way of getting well. No matter how
if you do not put your digestion in good
order and make your blood rich and pure,
you will not get well. Rich, pure blood is
the only thing that can bring perfect health.
Constipation is a disease of the blood. A
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gestive system into perfect order. It
stimulates the appetite, creates a copious
secretion of the digestive fluids and promotes
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wherever they may be, kills them and forces
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Pains? South American Rheu-
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many remedies and a number of physicians,
but they could do very little for me, only
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vertised and decided to give it a trial. The
first few doses benefited me wonderfully,
and after taking only two bottles the pains
disappeared, and there has been no return.
I consider my cure a marvel, as I had been
so bad for two years that I had been given
the whole universe I could not lie on my
backside." E. Erris, Merrickville, Ont.
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Mr. S. Phillips, of Warton, Ont., writes:
"I was very much emaciated by chronic
dysentery and dyspepsia for a number of
years. No remedy or no physician seemed
to successfully cope with my case. When
all else had failed I read the cures being
effected by South American Nervine. I de-
termined to give it a trial. Before I had
taken half a bottle I was much improved and
felt greatly relieved. A few bottles of it
have made me a new man. I am better and
healthier than I had felt for years." His
wife was also a great sufferer from stomach
trouble and headaches. She says: "Seeing
the wonderful effect it was having on my
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me almost instant relief, and has cured
me a strong woman of me." Sold by W.
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will make a new man of you.
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Presbytery of Regina.

The regular meeting of the Presby-
tery of Regina was held in Wolsley
on Wednesday, September 22nd.
There were present 15 ministers, 3
elders, and 2 students and catechists.
In connection with the Home Mis-
sion report, among others, the follow-
ing recommendations were agreed to:

1.—That deputations visit the
Whitehead, Wolsley, Kenil, and
Lumsden fields, to confer with them
with regard to the advisability of
raising them to the status of augmented
congregations.
2.—That deputations visit Glen
Adelaide, Poplar Grove, Longlake, Kenil,
Welsby, and Wapella, with a view to
their receiving ordained supply.
3.—That Fort Qu'Appelle, Spring
brook and Wideswale constitute the
field of Fort Qu'Appelle, and that
Parklands, Watson's, Lakesend and
McDonald Hills constitute the field of
Parklands.

4.—That three dollars per week be
the maximum sum for which Presby-
tery shall be responsible for board in
mission fields, and owing to the changed
financial conditions, that the at-
tention of mission fields be directed to
this matter, with a view to securing
board for \$2.50 per week or less.
Presbytery will not hold itself respon-
sible for board over \$2.50 per week
unless endorsed by the minister having
oversight of the field.

A telegram announcing the death of
Mr. R. Crawford having been received
Rev. J. A. Carmichael and J. A. Mc-
Donald were appointed to represent
the Presbytery at the funeral. There-
after the following resolution was
passed:

"A telegram having come to the
Presbytery announcing the death of
Mr. Robert Crawford of Indian Head,
a member of this court, and one who
but a few days since signified his pur-
pose of attending the present meeting,
the Presbytery, now in session, desires
to record its appreciation of the work
of Mr. Crawford, and its sense of the
loss sustained through his removal.
For years Mr. Crawford has resided at
Indian Head and by his Christian
character, genial disposition, willing-
ness to lend a hand in every good work,
and generosity in financial matters, did
much to build up and consolidate the
cause of Christ there. His work in the
congregation and Presbytery as a
Sabbath School superintendent and
teacher was much prized. In the
earlier days especially, Mr. Crawford
gave valuable help in supplying out-
stations, and without any cost to
Presbytery. Mr. Crawford's attend-
ance on meetings of Presbytery, Synod
and General Assembly was regular,
and his knowledge of men and affairs
made him a valuable member on the
committees of these courts. In the
death of Mr. Crawford the community,
the congregation of Indian Head and
the church at large sustain a severe
loss. The Presbytery would record its
sincere sympathy with the widow and
family of Mr. Crawford, and would
commend them to the care of him who
has promised to be the refuge and
strength of his people and a very
present help in trouble. In the death
of one of its members the Presbytery
would hear the voice of God saying,
"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour
as ye think not the Son of Man
cometh."

The following motions were also
agreed to:

1.—Inasmuch as most of our fields
of labor consist of several preaching
stations, separated sometimes by long
distances, and inasmuch as it is desir-
able to secure and maintain greater
cordiality and unanimity in such fields,
and with a view to unification and
united action, as well as to facilitate
and render more efficient the efforts
put forth in its various branches;
therefore be it resolved

That all such fields, having one
minister, one session, one communion
roll, shall be regarded as one united
charge, all having the same interests in
common, and therefore should have
one central board of managers repre-
senting all its different preaching
stations according to membership, and
whose duty it shall be to deliberate on
and control all matters affecting the
general interests of these united parts.
Hence, while there is this one
central board of management, there
should at the same time be local boards
to look after and manage local matters
and forward all moneys collected in
their districts direct to the central
treasurer as soon as possible, except
what may be necessary for local ex-
penses, or raised for local improvements.
2.—That the next regular meeting
of Presbytery be held at Qu'Appelle on
the second Wednesday of December,
at 9 a.m.

J. W. Muirhead, Clerk.

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Pains, Neuralgic Pains,
Pains in the Side, etc.
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for several years in the back and limbs, I
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YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

**Growing
Children**
One-third of all the children
die before they are five years
old. Most of them die of some
wasting disease. They grow
very slowly; keep thin in flesh;
are fretful; food does not do
them much good. You can't
say they have any disease, yet
they never prosper. A slight
cold, or some stomach and
bowel trouble takes them away
easily.
SCOTT'S EMULSION of
Cod-liver Oil with Hypophos-
phites is just the remedy for
growing children. It makes
hard flesh; sound flesh; not
soft, flabby fat. It makes
strong bones, healthy nerves.
It changes poor children to
children rich in prosperity.
Look about it free for the asking.
No substitute for Scott's Emul-
sion will do for the children what
we know Scott's Emulsion will do. Get
the genuine.
For sale by all druggists at 50c. and
\$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

How Some Women Earn Money

There are reasons innumerable why so many women of to-day are earning their own living, or if not that altogether, are helping toward it, and it is safe to say that with but comparatively few exceptions no woman would care to battle with the world were she not compelled to do so by circumstances and not so much from the inclination to be independent. Of course it is a great pleasure to have "pin money," and rather than go without it many women seek some employment. A capable woman may occupy almost any position to-day which formerly only men could enter, and it is credit to her that her work is just as carefully and conscientiously done when one takes into consideration the fact of the world. There are certainly not so many opportunities for a woman to flourish. "Home was not built in a city, and yet many women living on farms have been successful in what they have undertaken. No matter what work a person does must like it sufficiently well to take interest in it or success will not follow. It never does when work is performed in a half-hearted manner. And no matter what is chosen there is plenty of hard work and study about it to require one's best efforts.

Among the most profitable fields of undertaking for women living in the country is poultry-raising. But, like everything else, the woman who will succeed must give it her whole attention and take sufficient interest to make it flourish. "Home was not built in a day," neither was a profitable poultry business. Time and patience combined with some hard work will first be required. The woman desiring to take up poultry culture must decide upon one special branch of it, and make a specialty of it, for that has been found to be the most profitable. If poultry are kept for eggs let the best egg producers be purchased; if for table use then the breeds best adapted for that purpose should be kept. Then, again, one may go into the business of raising pure-breds for the fanciers' trade. All of these require different care to a certain extent, and the selection of food for them also varies. No one can expect to succeed without help from some source, and probably the best and cheapest way of obtaining it is to subscribe to some good poultry journal. One is then given the benefit of experience and can profit by others' experiences and failures. The demands of the market and the distance from the same should to some extent determine what branch of the poultry business would be the most profitable.

A lucrative employment for the woman adapted for it, is taking care of the sick. This does not mean in the capacity of a professional nurse, although that is well-paying work when one has taken the long course of training. The woman who is adapted for nursing must be patient, cheerful and neat. She must understand how to serve a sick person, how to care for the room and prepare the meals which the sick one is to eat. Many women who have been compelled to do something to support themselves or their little ones have become very successful nurses. Doubtless their first attempts have been among friends, and the remuneration has been small, but experience counts something, too. Then, when some good recommendations have been obtained they have placed them together with their names with some doctor, and the work is done. The woman who would be a nurse cannot be nervous or excitable, as nothing is worse for a patient; and of course cheerfulness is absolutely necessary, as impatience or ill humor may be very detrimental to the one who is sick.

One woman who has been especially successful is generally always busy. Her engagements are for only two or three weeks at a time, and she has \$10 for every week she works. She is a neat, cheerful woman, who enjoys her work. She is a nice cook, and if there is no servant in the family she cooks the meals, and keeps the rooms in order. Of course her attendance upon her patients requires considerable of her time, so only the very necessary work in the house is looked after. If there is an infant to take care of she attends to it. Professional nurses do nothing but attend to the sick and prepare their meals. They usually have from \$15 to \$25 a week, according to their experience or the case they are called upon to attend.

A family in good circumstances some years ago were through some financial failure suddenly brought face to face with poverty, and something had to be done to keep starvation from the door. It happened that the wife was an excellent bread baker and had always received considerable praise from friends who had sampled her baking. It occurred to her that she would put on the table what she probably had baked, and that would be more acceptable to the family who depended on bakers' goods than what they would buy, so she made a number of one-pound loaves, daintily browned, placed them in a basket lined with clean white cloth and went to some people that she knew depended upon bakers' bread. They thought it eagerly and were willing to pay her a trifle more than they were in the habit of doing at the baker's. She informed those who bought that she would take orders for bread and rolls from all who would send them, and assured her friends the bread would always be the best.

To-day she supplies a great hotel with bread and rolls of all kinds, besides serving a large private trade. As she became known her orders grew so numerous that help was required. The basement in her house has been turned into a model bakery. The walls are of smooth white boards and lined with shelves. Great stout tables provided with drawers for flour are placed up to the walls, and everything is immaculately white and shining. Great porcelain-lined pans are used for setting the sponge and the best flour is always used. An immense store with capacious ovens has taken the place of the former ordinary stove. Three ovens are kept to supply the necessary milk. This woman's husband attends to all the ordering and delivery, having purchased a horse and neat buggy for the purpose. Lately these people have added cakes and pastries to their list, and are very successful.

In the same way that this trade has been established, others are earning money by preparing certain dishes that they are especially successful in making.

Delicious home-made pickles, jellies and preserves are always in demand, especially in towns where housewives do not know how, or do not care to put them up at home. Anything that is made to sell must be well prepared, and especially good if a profitable price is to be demanded for them. If one is only earning "pin money" there is no necessity for devoting a great deal of time or much work to such an undertaking, but if one's living is to be earned from it, of course it demands considerable hard work.

During the summer women in the country can earn considerable money by selling vegetables, that is, if they live near a town. A nice little woman comes regularly to her customers and they are always waiting for her because her vegetables are so crisp and fresh. She has a neat wagon and a horse and drives in every day. She sells all kinds of vegetables except potatoes, for which she says she has not room, and eggs and poultry. Her prices are reasonable considering the quality of her goods, and no doubt she makes money. Last summer she made a specialty of sweet corn, and sold a great wagon load daily. No where in the market could better table corn be purchased than she sold. She says she believes in taking her produce to the nearest market and selling it as cheaply there as it is sold in the large cities. Besides, she does not have any commission to pay and no worry about her goods being damaged on the way.

During the winter there is great demand for mushrooms and high prices are paid per pound for choice ones. Raising mushrooms is a remunerative business, and for the woman who wants to earn "pin money" it is an inviting field. Like many other things it takes some study and attention at first, as certain conditions are necessary for success. If one cannot learn from actual experience and observation how to grow them, no doubt some successful grower would willingly tell it requested through the columns of an agricultural paper.

Raising choice plants, seeds and slips for sale has been the means of making money for many women. Slips of choice plants rooted in tiny pots and sold for small sums would please many. Fresh, home-grown seeds of fine flowers are always in demand, providing they are clean and carefully sorted. A woman living within twenty miles of Chicago carries into the city to a florist two great baskets of choice cut blossoms every day. At first her business was conducted on a very small scale, but through perseverance it has become quite remunerative. Her little greenhouse is carefully attended to, and she finds the employment both healthy and delightful.

Although there are dressmakers and seamstresses to be found in every town, there are few who can do the work as neatly. Nowadays one may be able to buy underclothes at very reasonable prices, but neither the material nor the work are equal to well-sewed goods made at home. There are doubtless a great many busy women with a number of little ones to sew for who would gladly pay a dressmaker's price for "pin money." The woman who enjoys working on dresses and is a neat, quick sewer can certainly make a success of it. A young lady visiting a girl friend some time ago remarked how beautiful she was sewing, and asked her to help with some she wanted done. This was the first attempt at sewing for some one else, but through this request came from several women who needed similar help. From that time this young woman was almost constantly employed in families to sew. Children's cotton dresses, boys' waists, aprons and muslin undergarments were very daintily, and although she did not earn more than a dollar a day, it paid her well to do it. She would commence to work in the morning and at six she put her work away, and luncheon and dinner were always taken with the family she worked for.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS IN BED.

Because She Thought It Was the Most Comfortable.

A spinster lady of fortune who for the last thirty-nine years has led a most extraordinary life died last week at Teignmouth, Devonshire, England. One evening in the year 1858, being then in her thirty-eighth year, and in perfect health she retired to rest as usual. The following morning she remarked that bed was the most comfortable place in the world, and announced her intention of remaining there for the rest of her natural life. And she did. From that day until the day upon which she was placed in her coffin, she never got up again, although she remained in bed a few moments of her death in the last of her life. For two years she lay in an upstairs room, but for the last thirty-seven her bed was placed on the ground, and the communicating door to the house was by an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, she could see everything that went on around the house and in the garden, while her sense of hearing was so acute that nothing transpired that she did not know.

Neither the death of her father nor that of her mother, which took place after she had been in bed for a long time, operated to alter her resolution. On the latter's death she found herself possessed of the property. She had the house locked up at night, and at night she would be put on the table at her bedside. She proved an excellent woman of business, transacting all her affairs, managing her servants, entertaining her guests, and revising her visiting list, without ever leaving her room, so to speak. Neither did she change her diet in any way, but, despite her recumbent habit of life, continued to eat her usual meals, dining at eight, and consuming such things as soups, game, peaches, pork, and all things indigestible, and taking her coffee and liquors regularly all her life. Doctors visited her, but she had no need of their prescriptions, and she lived for some months ago that the effects of her extraordinary manner of life became to be visible. Then she gradually broke up. The medical men who made a post-mortem examination found her heart and lungs were free from disease, so that had she had an ordinary existence she would in all probability have lived for another ten or fifteen years. At the age of 77, she weighed 17 stone, and the coffin in which she was buried was considered the largest ever made in South Devon. She was no miser, but lived well, gave freely, and her husband had been unpaired to her collateral descendants.

HIS EXPLANATION.

I'd like to know, said Edith, why they look at a horse's teeth to tell his age.

Hub! That's easy enough, replied David. If they're false, he's old; that's

HIS FIFTY YEARS' WORK.

MOST REMARKABLE LITERARY LABOUR JUST COMPLETED.

Achievement of a Toronto Scotchman who Prepared a Valuable Chart of Bible Chronology.

One of the most marvellous literary labours ever performed by a single man consists of a chronological table many yards in length, which took its author nearly fifty years to prepare, and may some day be as valuable as that old Bible which Mr. Quaritch, the London bookseller, bought a few days ago for \$20,000. The title of the work is "A Chronological Chart Illustrating Biblical Times from the Noachic period to the Christian era, particularly with reference to the Jubilee and Sabbath years from their commencement to the close of the first century A.D.; also having reference to the History of Josephus, the Assyrian records, the Olympiads of Greece, etc."

Even this, however, it will be found on examination, gives an inadequate idea of the extent of the work. Its compiler was a native of Scotland, named John Stevenson, who died recently at the age of about 77 years. He was a man of humble circumstances in life, who came to Canada early in the forties. He was engaged for a while as a teacher in Cobourg, but in 1846 or 1847 removed to Toronto and there he passed the remainder of his life, devoting all his leisure moments to his great life work, the study of Biblical and other ancient history, with special reference to the matter of chronology. The chart and key have been submitted to the inspection of a number of competent critics, including several Toronto professors and clergymen, and they combine in bearing testimony to its marvellous character.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

One of the causes which induced him to go into the subject was the perusal of two books by the late J. W. Bosanquet, entitled respectively "Sacred and Profane Chronology," and "The Times of Daniel and Ezra." In the latter book he found that the author laid claim to the "Recovery of the long lost era of the Jubilee." This was something new to Mr. Stevenson. He had not been aware, he tells us, that the era of the jubilee had been lost. After investigating the subject he became convinced that Mr. Bosanquet had not recovered the long lost era, but that it had been lost and was still missing there could be no manner of doubt, and accordingly he set about trying to discover it in his own way—convincing that what was wanted was research, and Mr. Bosanquet was deserving of all the credit which he, Mr. Stevenson, could bestow upon it.

He managed to arrange the framework of his chart on the basis of the year which he continued to labor, till practically the close of his life. His reason for beginning his chart at the Noachic period he explains by stating that the era from Adam to Noah is generally acknowledged to be simple. According to Jewish computation it was of 1656 years' duration. All the difficulties in regard to Hebrew chronology disappear when it is ascertained that Mr. Stevenson has set himself to clear up.

BEGINNING WITH THE DELUGE. The deluge, being the most prominent event in Noah's lifetime, was adopted by Mr. Stevenson as the actual starting point of his chronology, to the year 2470 B.C. After this the lives of the patriarchs are given in tabular form, and the periods covered by Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are set forth, each in its separate space, and, finally, references to their history from the Bible and Josephus being interspersed throughout.

On the tenth day of the first lunar month of the first year of the first jubilee, and from that onward, the whole of the God given ritual of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy comes into practical observance, and Joshua begins his wars with the Canaanites, the taking of Jericho coming first in order, after which other cities and districts fall into their possession as conquest advances for about six years, when a division of the conquered districts was made and distributed among the tribes. The year 1677-B.C. marks the first Sabbath year of the first jubilee.

A BLOCK OF JUBILEES. "In carrying out his purpose," says one of the compilers of the work, "I have been obliged to carry out the chart and the key." Mr. Stevenson of necessity also became involved in the study of the comparative chronology of other nations, and accordingly he has included in his work a block of time, Hebrew years. The periods, he explains, he measured by three different modes—first by the chronological statements made in the Bible; secondly, by taking the duration of the reigns of the different kings; and, thirdly, by taking the dates of the jubilees. He has, in fact, been obliged to establish the accuracy of the statements made in the Bible.

THE MIXED THINGS.

Incidentally he refers to some confusions that have arisen apparently in consequence of careless use of the Bible, and of the ancient writers. As an example, he mentions the times of David. The reigns of Saul, David and Solomon are each spoken of in our Bible as being of 40 years' duration, while Josephus gives Solomon 80 years. Several of Josephus' other numbers seem likewise to have been corrupted by having 40 years added to them, and speaking of them Mr. Stevenson says: "When these corrections were made,

or by whom, I know not, but one thing I know—the jubilees keep perfect time by giving Solomon 40 years, as doth our Bible."

It is, as it seems to us, extremely desirable that the chart and key should be acquired for the New York Historical Society's Library, or the British Museum, where they would be carefully taken care of and appreciated, and be open to the inspection of future generations.—The Scottish American, New York.

BAD FOR THE CAVIAR TRADE.

Lake of the Woods Sturgeon Growing Rapidly Scarce.

The man who must have caviar in his sandwich will be likely to pay more for it in a very short time, or be willing to get less of the fish paste between his slices of bread. Fishermen in the Lake of the Woods country, whence most of the Western caviar now comes, say they never have had such ill luck as this year, and they fear the runs of sturgeon are growing less. Hardly a fish company on the Lake of the Woods has made expenses this year from its caviar trade, and of all the private fishermen, and hundreds of them are about the lake, only two or three have met with success.

The opening of the Lake of the Woods to the fishing industry a few years ago has caused the development of an enormous caviar trade, and the centre of the industry, which used to be in New Jersey, has been moved westward. Indeed the output of the Lake of the Woods fisheries is now so large that it rules the markets of the world. Before this year there has been no appreciable diminution in the supply, but the extravagant methods of the fishermen and the lack of intelligence as to the future supply, as well as the fact that caviar itself is the eggs of the sturgeon, are making havoc with the fisheries. Three large American fish companies are at work on Lake of the Woods, all on the little "northwest angle"—that bit of Canada that the northern boundary takes near the western end of Minnesota—besides several smaller Canadian companies.

THE AMERICAN COMPANIES.

are the Sanluis, the Minnesota, and the Baltimore, and all are under the same control, making them a fish trust. Each concern has a large plant, including steamers, ice houses, palm boats, net supplies, and several hundred fishing boats, all valued at nearly \$500,000. Besides sturgeon, great quantities of pickerel, whitefish, bass, jackfish, and other varieties are caught for market, and the water being very cold, and the lake some 3,000 square miles in extent, the fish are as solid and good as the famous Lake of the Geneva fish. The fish are packed in ice and shipped without freezing to the markets of the central West weekly, consignments going as far east as eastern Ohio, and as far west as Salt Lake and Kansas City. They are largely supplied from this lake.

Caviar is the sturgeon's eggs, handled by some method, supposed to be known only to the Germans and Russians. The eggs, after being taken from the fish, are packed in kegs, treated with salt, and shipped across the Atlantic, whence they soon return to the markets of the West. The fish are caught entirely by nets and average from 180 to 300 pounds each. The roe sturgeon are worth from \$8 to \$10 each, and the male fish only about \$1.50. A few years ago, the males were not so valued, and the fish of the females was thrown aside, but now both are shipped to market and eaten, this trade having become a considerable factor in the business. Nearly every part of the fish is now used. The oil is made into fertilizers, oil for harness makers is pressed from the fat, and the flesh is chilled and eaten. One roe sturgeon will furnish one-third to one-fourth of a keg of caviar, weighing about 125 pounds, and worth \$10. The flesh of the fish brings from 4 to 6 cents a pound in the markets.

Not many years ago the fishermen of the Lake of the Woods country spent their leisure time in killing sturgeon, but they were so destructive to the fish, now the Eastern waters are well fished out, and this year even the Lake of the Woods, whose supply was supposed to be inexhaustible, has shown a marked scarcity. Fishing companies are exploring other and more distant lakes, and the far waters of the north are being invaded by the commercial fishermen, who have erected great stations on lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba.

WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

The senate, or governing body of Cambridge University, England, has rejected by a large majority, a proposition to grant to women students the degree of bachelor of arts. For the last sixteen years the only girls who have been admitted to Girton and Newnham have been admitted to the honor examinations at Cambridge; a separate class list has been provided for them, and successful candidates have been given a diploma by the university. During this period the names of about seven hundred women students have been recorded in the university calendar. The movement to secure for women the formal degree conferred upon men students was strongly supported, but failed because of a fear that it would lead to giving women a share in the government of the university, and thus change its character.

THE USEFUL MOSQUITO.

Never kill a mosquito. The insect is a safeguard against malaria. Such is the advice of a knowing gentleman, who says: "Remember that the presence of a mosquito is an indication that malaria is in the air, and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well known but solemn oath of warning do not treat him as a foe, but as a friend. He is a friend to the English who has been translated into English it says: 'Leave this locality, or I will vaccinate you,' and the little soldier will do just what he says, though he die in the attempt, and then others stand ready to leap into the breach."

EVIDENCES OF HARD TIMES.

Dusty Roadster—Cholly, it pains me to see these evidences of hard times. Cholly—I don't understand you. Dusty Roadster—Why, I've noticed that even these city folks are getting so poor that they have to dress their children in overalls and blue blouses, like you got away from the hired man down the road.

KLONDIKE TIPS.

Facts For Would-be Alaskan Gold Hunters.

The first discovery of gold on the Klondike was made in the middle of August, 1896, by George Carmack.

The only way into and out of the Klondike in winter is by the Juneau steamer.

The steamer which leaves St. Michaels now will reach the Klondike in September.

The only way to live is to imitate the Indians in dress and habit.

It is useless to wear leather or gum boots. Good moccasins are absolutely necessary.

The colder it is the better the travelling. When it is very cold there is no wind, and the wind is hard to bear.

Indian guides are necessary to go ahead of the dogs and prepare the camp for night.

In the summer the sun rises early and sets late, and there are only a few hours when it is not shining directly on Alaska.

In the winter the sun shines for a short time only each day.

In summer the weather is warm and tent life is comfortable.

The winter lasts nine months.

There are two routes by which to reach Dawson City. One by St. Michaels Island, and the other via Juneau.

Dogs are worth their weight in gold. A good long haired dog sells from \$150 to \$200.

Skates might be used to good advantage at times.

The Yukon River is closed by ice from November to the latter part of May.

On the Klondike the thermometer goes as low as 60 degrees below zero.

There is a great variety of berries to be found all through the country in summer.

Game is very scarce.

Vegetables of the hardier sort can be raised.

Stock can be kept by using care in providing abundantly with feed by ensilage or curing natural grass, and by housing them in the winter.

In summer abundance of fine grass can be found near the rivers.

Of the seven trading stations in the Yukon district five are located upon the river bank.

With the first breath of spring the upriver people prepare for their annual meeting with their friends from the outside world.

The Yukon is navigable for a 250-ton steamer for a distance of 1,600 miles.

At a distance of 600 miles from the ocean the Yukon river is more than a mile wide.

The Klondike mining region is in the latitude of Iceland and lower Greenland.

The longitude of St. Michaels is farther west than that of Honolulu.

Gold was first discovered in the vicinity of Stikine by Frank Mahoney, Edward Doyle, and William Dunlop in 1873.

NOT THE RIGHT SHADE.

Miss De Style—What? Going to cut the De Gode girls' hair?

Mr. De Style—Why yes, ma—I have to at this season of the year. They have skins that never tan, and guests will think we associate with people who stay in town all summer.

THE RAFT SPIDER.

What is known as the raft spider is the largest of the British species. It receives its name from the fact that it constructs a raft of dried sticks, and rubbish united by threads of silk, and thus pursues its prey on the water.

PURPOSE IN LIFE.

We must have a distinct purpose in living and we cannot put that purpose too high. A man only becomes what he makes himself, and we rarely reach the goal without exerting every energy.—Bishop Whittaker.

SOMETIMES THEY DON'T.

Frowzy Finnigan—Wot der people go to the seashore for?

Tattered Teague—Ter bath.

Frowzy Finnigan—Yer life's 'taint human nature.

QUITE FLY.

Perhaps you would prefer me to scramble your eggs, Mr. Newly! said the landlady sweetly.

No thank you, returned the new boarder, brutally; they are quite old enough to scramble themselves.

SOMETHING LIKE IT.

Gibson—Has your wife got the bicycle craze?

Phillips—I don't know whether that's the proper thing to call it or not; but she's had a cyclometer put on the baby carriage.

REPRESENTED THE IMPUTATION.

She was at the mirror putting more color on her eyebrows, when her girl came asked her why she snubbed Mr. Vandy.

Because he told some of my friends that I was a self-made woman.

EASY FOR THEM.

Narrow-minded and uneducated persons can easily find fault, and can usually mingle some degree of truth with their harsh conclusions. They judge rightly and blame severely, not cause they are wise, accurate, or discerning, but rather because they are deficient in some of those qualities.

HE HAD KLONDIKE FEVER.

Jibbs—Well, how are you, old man?

Squibs—I'm not well at all. Just feel that pulse.

Jibbs, feeling of his pulse—Why, I don't see anything the matter with you. You're all right.

Squibs—Is that so? I've got Klondike fever so badly that my pulse doesn't beat any more at all. It's just one continuous stream.

FORTIFIED.

The boy stood on the burning deck, But he'd not flinch or budge a speck.

He knew there was no earthly spot Which wasn't every bit as hot.

THE CLOTHES THEY WEAR.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS AT THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Canada the Only Colony in Which the Militia Wear the Same Uniform as the British Regulars.

The visit of the Canadian contingent to London to attend the Queen's Jubilee celebration, made prominent the fact, of which many were not previously aware, that Canada is the only colony of the British empire whose militia wear the same uniforms as the British regulars, says the Standard Daily Telegraph. Our Infantry, cavalry, artillery and riflemen, all wear uniforms which are similar to those worn by the regulars of the same branches of the service. The uniform of the 62nd Fusiliers is that of the first infantry regiment in the British army, the Royal Scots, scarlet with blue facings. The uniform of the 8th Hussars of Canada is the same as that of the 13th Hussars of the regular army, blue with buff facings. The uniform of our Canadian 3rd Regiment of Artillery, which has its headquarters in St. John, is similar to that of the British regular artillery. The uniform of St. John Rifles, and of all the other rifle organizations in Canada, is the same as that of the British regulars, known as the 6th Rifle Brigade, as the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

THIS SIMILARITY OF UNIFORMS to the regulars proved somewhat annoying to our boys in England, for in many cases they were mistaken for British troops, and did not win from those who saw them that recognition to which they were entitled. The British people are so accustomed to see regulars marching through their streets that the sight does not inspire that enthusiasm, and, therefore, in some instances the Canadian contingent was allowed to pass in silence, while the other colonial troops, in their picturesque uniforms, which could not be mistaken, were widely cheered. Again, this must be placed to the credit of the Canadian militia men, who were so that no difference could be detected between them and the trained soldiers of the regular army.

It is not by accident, however, that this similarity between the uniforms of our militia and those of the regulars has come about. The militia of Canada are the only colonial troops that have ever fought against a civilized enemy, and no difference could be detected in this when Canada was invaded by the troops of the American Congress during the war of the revolution, and again on a larger scale during the war of 1812. In that war, indeed, the militia of Canada, took a very conspicuous part, and in addition to the militia regiments which fought in the campaign of 1812, regulars were made up wholly of natives of British America, the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, both our own New Brunswick regiment, the Grenadier Guards, and the Canadian Voltigeurs. The militia of Canada took part in nearly every important engagement of the war, and in every instance they conducted themselves well.

AS GOOD SOLDIERS SHOULD. It was in that war that the custom of dressing the militia in the uniforms of regulars was commenced, and the plan, which was originally adopted as a matter of convenience and because no other uniforms were available, has been adopted by the Government of Canada, and is likely to be continued for all time. The fact that the militia is a good one, notwithstanding an occasional drawback, will be generally admitted, for, in the event of a war which might require the militia, the militia would be fighting side by side with the regulars, and would be distinguished between them, and would be deprived of that confidence which might be lost if they were regarded as militia. Nor is there any doubt that the moral effect of the militia wearing the uniform of the regulars and feeling that they were as good as they would be considerable.

It may be interesting to state in connection the number of men who wear the scarlet infantry uniform in Canada. There are altogether 72 battalions, embracing 466 companies of militia infantry, in Canada who wear the scarlet uniform, and 2 battalions embracing 139 companies of militia who wear the green uniform of the corps. As regards the present strength of the Canadian companies, the regulars and militia combined, there are 10,000 men, and the riflemen, 6,500. The British army has only twelve battalions of regular riflemen who wear the green uniform, so that the militia of Canada is a very considerable body of men. The scarlet uniform is a uniform that is greatly respected by foreign nations, and which the British people are not likely to exchange for any other.

GOLD MINING IN AFRICA. The figures of gold mining in Africa are interesting just now to us, as the recent statistics show that in a radius of three miles of Johannesburg there are 9,000 white men, 70,000 Africans engaged in the industry. The wages of the former reach \$100.00, those of the latter \$12.50 per month. Though the climate of the country is extremely fine the mortality among the workers is high, reaching 50 in the year, a condition attributed to the insufficient supply of poor quality drinking-water. An expert has calculated that the field beneath Johannesburg will not be exhausted for 100 years to come. The central district of the Witwatersrand alone will produce to a vertical depth of 3,000 feet to the value of \$2,000,000,000. The total yield of the Witwatersrand is estimated at three billions. According to the Engineering and Mining Journal the present value of the world's gold is \$4,500,000,000. The Witwatersrand alone will return 16 per cent, and still greater returns are looked for in the future.

A POOR SPECIMEN.

Friend—Does your town boast of a baseball team?

Suburbanite—No. We used to have one; but we have to apologise for it now.

Fortify

.. YOUR SYSTEM

For the Fall and Winter by taking
.. a bottle of our ..

Sarsaparilla.

A box of Pills and the biggest bottle
of Sarsaparilla you ever
bought

FOR \$1.00.

It Makes Rich Red Blood.

See our table of—

TOILET SOAP.

New customers are being added
every day to this line of our busi-
ness. The immense variety and
low prices command the soap trade
and we have both.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Don't fail to read Miss Clarke's Ad.
this week.

Walter Scott, of the Regina Leader,
spent Saturday last in town.

Comforters, blankets, pillows, cushions
at Robinson & Hamilton's.—ADVT.

Mr. Wallace, Presbyterian missionary,
for the Stony Beach Pense field, was in
town a few days this week.

Wm. Trant, of Regina, editor and
proprietor of Sport and correspondent
to the Free Press, was in town on
Wednesday, taking in the fair.

Messrs. Jas. Simington and Wm.
Munn, who are attending the Normal
Session at Regina, spent Saturday last
and Sunday with friends in town.

J. A. Healey & Co. purpose offering
for sale in a few days one car each,
of potatoes and apples. Reserve your
orders if you want value.—ADVT.

Mr. F. B. Townsend, of Toronto,
who visited Moose Jaw about a year
ago, was in town yesterday, returning
from a trip to the Crow's Nest Pass.

W. S. Urton, C.P.R. Agent at
Duck Lake, was in town on Wednes-
day, returning from a trip to the Banff
hot springs where he had been for the
benefit of his health.

It is the purpose of the teachers
of the district to hold a convention at an
early date, as the majority of country
schools close this month. Supt. Goggin
is expected to be present.

Mr. Lusk, photographer, has been at
his studio for the past few days. He
will make a tour of the district for the
purpose of taking thrilling views, and
will again be in town on the 25th.—
Advt.

Oilcloth square, all sizes at Robin-
son & Hamilton's.—ADVT.

Manager Whyte and Mr. Aikins,
Q.C., of Winnipeg, and Mr. A. Hirsch-
cock, returned from the Lake on Sat-
urday, having bagged 209 geese in the
three days. Mr. White and Mr. Aikins
returned home Saturday evening.

The Right Rev. John Grisdale, D.D.,
D.C.L., Bishop of Qu'Appelle, will pay
his first official visit to Moose Jaw next
week and will hold confirmation in St.
John the Baptist church on Saturday
afternoon at 5 o'clock. It is proposed
to give his lordship a public reception
in the Masonic Hall, on Saturday, Oct.
16th, at 20 o'clock. A meeting of the
parishioners will be held on Sunday
after Evensong to make arrangements.

While shooting geese on Saturday
morning last, Geo. Glover, son of W.
J. Glover, of Carmel, had his right
hand seriously injured by the bursting
of his gun, which was too heavily load-
ed. He had shot three or four geese
and fired at another, when the gun
burst at the breech, the greater part
of the charge entering his hand. The
gun, which was a muzzle loader, was
blown into twenty-three different
pieces.

The portion of the Marriott bequest
for the Diocese of York, England,
which amounts to some \$250,000, has
now become available. The money is
to be expended in the erection of
churches in the poorest and most thick-
ly populated districts in the Diocese,
and in aid of hospitals, refuges and
rescue work. The Archbishop of
York has asked the assistance of the
Suffragan Bishops of Beverley and
Hull, and the Archdeacons of the Dio-
cese in the distribution of the money.
Some idea may be gained of the rela-
tive populations and needs of the Dio-
ceses in the old compared with those in
this new country, when the Diocese of
York, England, receives \$250,000 and
the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, Assa., re-
ceives \$100.

See our new carpets on rugs, Robin-
son & Hamilton.—ADVT.

Mr. T. W. Robinson arrived from
the east Tuesday morning.

Hon. J. H. Ross, and Mrs. Ross,
were in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Bambridge returned home to
Watford, Ont., on Monday evening.

Ladies jackets, fur and cloth, all
prices, Robinson & Hamilton.—ADVT.

Jas. White, who had the misfortune
to break his leg a short time ago,
arrived home last Friday.

J. A. Healey & Co. are in receipt of
15,000 hand loaded cartridges, special
loading for geese shooting. Price
\$2.40 per 100.—ADVT.

Rev. J. S. Dobbin, of the Buffalo
Lake mission field, will administer the
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Mr.
Jno. Smiles on Sunday, Oct. 17th.

There are now eighteen train crews
running from this divisional point.
This is the highest record that has been
reached in the history of Moose Jaw.

D. McTavish, tonorial artist, has
formed a partnership with Mr. S.
Grieve, late of Brandon. Both are
industrious young men which speaks
well for their future success.

The World LaDell concert was the
success of the season. The Presby-
terian Ladies' Aid, under whose aus-
pices it was held, made \$80 clear of all
expenses. Further report crowded out
this week.

Special sermons will be delivered in
the Methodist church Sunday next to
the young people. In the morning to
the members and friends of the young
people's society, and in the evening
especially to young men and women.

Terrible prairie fires prevailed in
Manitoba on Saturday and Sunday
doing an immense amount of damage.
The town of Bagot near Portage was
destroyed, seven persons lost their lives
and a great number of settlers lost their
all.

New consignment trunks and valises
Robinson & Hamilton.—ADVT.

Mr. R. H. W. Holt has leased the
Ottawa Hotel to Mr. J. S. Brown, of
Brandon for one year. Mr. Brown
will take possession Nov. 1st. Mr. Holt
will go on his ranch south of
town where he will devote his attention
to hog raising.

The anniversary services in connec-
tion with the Methodist church will be
held on the 17th and 18th inst. The
Trustee Board have secured the ser-
vices of Rev. Leonard Gatz of Bran-
don, who is one of the foremost preach-
ers of the day. Mr. Gatz will preach
both morning and evening on Sunday,
17th inst., and on the following Mon-
day evening will deliver an address.
Suitable music will be rendered at all
the meetings.

The Rev. Wm. Watson, of St. John's
church, delivered a magic lantern lec-
ture on English Church history in Knox
church, Swift Current, on Wednesday
last week. The proceeds, after deduct-
ing the charges for the use of the
church, were given to the Swift Cur-
rent Clergy maintenance fund. Mr.
Huntly, of Swift Current, presided at
the organ in his highly accomplished
manner, and the whole affair was great-
ly appreciated.

In Memoriam.

DIED.—At the Medicine Hat Hospital, on Satur-
day, Sept. 19th, 1897, Jennie Lucell, youngest
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. McLean, aged
4 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Cause the door gently,
Bride the beauty,
Our little earth angel,
Is talking with death.
Gently he won her,
She wishes to stay,
His arms are about her—
He hears her away.

Music comes floating
Down from the dome,
Angels are chanting
The sweet welcome home,
Come, stricken weeper,
Come to the bed,
Gaze on the sleeper:
Our idol is dead.

Smooth out the ringlets,
Close the dark eyes,
No wonder such beauty
Was claimed in the sales;
Cross the hands gently
Over the white breast:
So like a wild spirit
Strayed from the best—
Bear her out softly,
This idol of ours,
Let her grave slumbers
Be mid the wild flowers.

MARRIAGES.

WERNER—STRACHAN.—At Swift Current, Assa.,
on Sept. 26th, 1897, by the Rev. W. Watson,
priest in charge of St. John's Church, Moose
Jaw, George Fritz Werner, late of LaDell,
de Fonds, Switzerland, to Betty Alzette
Strachan, of Arcadia, Moose Mountain, Assa.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MAKE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

"Camp Peerless" returned last
evening from a ten day's shoot at
Buffalo Lake. This year the camp
was composed of Messrs. C. A. Gass,
Fred. Garnham and E. H. Moorhouse.
They bagged 204 geese. Yesterday
morning they shot 31.

The Rev. W. R. Blackford, Rector of
Tecumseh and Clinton, Mich., who has
been at Edmonton during the summer,
and had just returned from a visit to
the coast, stopped off at Moose Jaw on
Thursday and Friday as the guest of
the incumbent of St. John's church.

The closing exercises of the New-
berry school will be held on Thursday
next the 14th inst. Tea will be pro-
vided at 6 o'clock and the first annual
school concert will commence at 7
o'clock under the direction of Mr.
White, the indefatigable teacher. Rev.
Wm. Watson has promised to be pres-
ent and exhibit magic lantern views.

Next Wednesday, Oct. 13th, there
will be an entertainment in the West-
view school house commencing at 7
o'clock. Rev. Wm. Watson will relate
incidents from English Church history
illustrated by magic lantern views.
In addition to this there will be a con-
cert, the programme being arranged by
Miss Simpson assisted by local talent.
The ladies of the district will provide
refreshments and the whole is to cele-
brate the good old custom of Harvest
Home. The profits will be devoted to
the fund for assisting in supplying
church services for the district.

Death of Miss McCartney.

Miss Mary Isabella McCartney,
youngest daughter of Mr. Robt. Mc-
Cartney, died at her home at 10 o'clock
on Saturday morning. Death was not
unexpected. For the past year de-
ceased had been subject to consumption
and for the last few months sank
rapidly. About three weeks ago she
took a bad turn and finally succumbed
to its ravages on Saturday.

Rev. J. S. Dobbin conducted the
funeral service at the home of her
father at 12 o'clock on Sunday, after
which the funeral proceeded to town to
meet the evening train, when the
remains were sent west to be laid to
rest beside those of her mother, who
died some time ago. The funeral was
largely attended by sympathetic friends.

Miss McCartney was engaged to be
married to one of our popular railroad
conductors, and much sympathy is felt
for the prospective bridegroom, who
was one of the chief mourners, in his
sad bereavement.

The B. Y. P. U. Concert.

The concert given by the Baptist
Young People's Union on Friday
evening of last week was a decided success.
Miss McKnight and Mr. Fraser were
well appreciated. Miss McKnight
rendered "The Appeal of Queen
Catherine" gracefully, forcefully and
with the applause of all. "Money
Music" was artistic and realistic. In
her Delsarte movements she compared
favorably with celebrated and ex-
perienced elocutionists. Being a recent
graduate, she bears the marks in lack
of ease, yet the spirit is vested with
her, and after a few appearances her
entertainments will be worthy of the
best audiences.

Mr. Fraser's first selection "The
Star of Eternity" was difficult and
classical, and being without accompani-
ment was not greeted with the ap-
plause his later selections brought
forth. "The Father of Victory,"
"Blue Bells of Scotland," and "Home
Sweet Home" charmed and thrilled
the audience. All pronounced him the
peer of the best of the west—a credit to
his Edinburgh home. A second ap-
pearance will bring a packed house.

The local talent received hearty
commendation from the audience. Mrs.
Hubble's piano solo combined merri-
ment and skill. Mrs. Ferrier and
Mrs. Bogue gave instrumental duets
which were also well appreciated. Mrs.
Sheppard has a full alto voice and
should be enthusiastically welcomed in
our musical circles.

ITCHING, BURNING, CREEP- ING.

Crawling or Stinging Skin Disease
Relieved in a few Minutes by
Dr. Agnew's Ointment—Price
35 Cents.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly
and cures tetter, salt rheum, scald head,
eczema, ulcers, blotches and all eruptions of
the skin. It is soothing and quieting and
acts like magic in all baby humors, irritation
of the scalp or rashes during teething time.
35 cents a box. Sold by W. W. Bole.

KEEP CLOSE WATCH!

Look to it That You are Well
Guarded Against that Stealthy
Enemy, Kidney Disease. South
American Kidney Cure is the
Only Remedy Which Will Re-
lieve at Once and Cure.

Michael McMullin, of Chesley, writes:
"I had been troubled with gravel and kid-
ney disease for eight years. At times the
pain was so severe I could not lie in one
position for any length of time. I took
South American Kidney Cure according to
directions. I got immediate relief. The
soreness and weakness all left. I can testify
to the remedy being a wonderful cure. This
stealthy enemy will not quit you by
using pill doses. It must be a kidney
specific—a liquid that will dissolve all the
hard substances and carry them off through
nature's channel. South American does
this. It is a liquid and never fails to cure.
Sold by W. W. Bole.

THE FALL SHOW.

(Continued from page 1.)

Fancy toilet set—1 Mrs Herrier, 2
Davey
Knitted woollen edges—1 Davey
Crochet work on cotton—1 Davey, 2
McCartney
Etching—1 and 2 Davey
Calico patchwork quilt—1 M-
Cartney
Log cabin quilt—1 Mahlon Johnston,
2 W J Glover
Crazy quilt—1 and 2 Davey
Coarse knitted woollen mitts—1 D
Copeland, 2 Davey
Coarse knitted woollen stockings—1
McCartney
Rag matt, hooked—1 McCartney,
2 Jas P Fowler

BREAD.

Two loaves bread, home made—1 R
Jones, 2 Jas Slemmon
Half doz buns—1 and 2 Mrs Earher
BUTTER.
10 lbs butter, rolls—1 D Copeland
10 lbs butter, prints—1 Mrs Jones
20 lbs butter, crock—1 Mrs Jones, 2
Jas McCartney

FRUITS AND WINES.

Best native wine—1 R Davey, 2
Mrs Herrier

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Hitchcock & McCulloch, single
driver—J E Battell
McDonald & Riddell, draught mare
and foal—Neil McMillan
R H W Holt, trotting horse—Jud
Battell
J Hood, blood colt—H L Fysh
A Brechin, 1 year old carriage colt
—H L Fysh
J U Munn, lady driver—Miss
Battell
J A McDonald, Saddle pony—H L
Fysh
H W Carter, lady rider—Miss
Barber
J M Simington, best shod light horse
—Judson Battell
D McTavish, gent bicycle rider—
Harry Porter
H Ferguson, lady bicycle rider—
Irene Gallaher
Annabelle and Ross (J H), herd pedi-
greed Durham—Judson Battell
J H Kern, pedigreed bull—Judson
Battell
R L Slater, collection crochet work
on cotton or woollen—Mrs F Herrier
Robinson & Hamilton, best 40 lb
crock butter—Mrs Kern
John Brass, best 20 lb crock butter
—Jas McCartney
W R Campbell, best collection native
fruits—Wm Downs
W W Bole, best collection pickles
made with Bole's vinegar—Wm Downs
R Bogue, pumpkins—Downs
R Bogue, citron—Downs
R Bogue, rhubarb—West
R Bogue, long red berts—Downs
J Bellamy, collection native grasses
—R Davey
Matt Fletcher, hand made steel shoes
Fletcher & Found
R E Doran, best year old colt, light
or heavy—Juo Carly
J A Healey & Co, penmanship—1
Daisy Drummond (town), 2 Johannah
Fletcher (Stony Beach)
A R Turnbull, map of Moose Jaw
District—1 Geo Glover (Carmel), 2
Girls of Moose Jaw school
Wm Grayson, seat work—Moose
Jaw School, Junior Dept
A M Fenwick, special writing—
Herbie Bellamy

St. John's Church Harvest Thanksgiving.

The pretty little church of St John
the Baptist, Moose Jaw, has had many
interesting services held within its
sacred walls, but very few more impos-
ing than the series of harvest festival
services which were held last Saturday
and Sunday. The large congregation
that thronged the church in the
morning was specially favored in seeing and
hearing the Lord Bishop of Rochester,
England, who preached a thoughtful
and earnest sermon on the subject
of Thanksgiving, tracing the connection
between thanksgiving for daily bread
and the appropriateness of it in
connection with the great Christian service
of Thanksgiving, the Holy Eucharist,
at which the bread of life is dispensed
to the souls of men.

From Friday evening earnest hearts
and willing hands were busily engaged
in decorating the sacred edifice with
sheaves, emblems and wreaths of wheat
and oats, fruits, vegetables and flowers.
So that by Saturday afternoon it pre-
sented a beautiful and attractive ap-
pearance. The choir, under the able
direction of Mr. Wm. Cutler, had pre-
pared special music which they render-
ed in a manner worthy of themselves
and of the praise and glory of God.

The voluntary organists who so faith-
fully performed their parts in the
services were Mr. H. Jagger, Miss M.
Stevenson and Mr. J. W. Robin. At
the morning, afternoon and evening
services respectively. The offertories
amounted to over \$29.00.

Dropsy Cured With One Bottle.

A great cure and a great testimony. "For
ten years I suffered greatly from Heart
Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and
Smothering Spells made my life a torment.
I was confined to my bed. Dropsy set in.
My physician told me to prepare for the
worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the
Heart—One dose gave me great relief, one
bottle cured the Dropsy and my heart."
Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N. Y. Sold
by W. W. Bole.

New . Fall . Goods

IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

CALL EARLY AND HAVE FIRST CHOICE.

R. L. Slater, Fashionable Clothier.

Public Meeting

....AT....

MOOSE JAW.

Premier Haultain

and the Members of the new
North-West Government will
make their first declaration of
policy at a public meeting at
Moose Jaw Town Hall, on

THURSDAY EVENING,
14th October, '97.

Premier Haultain, Hon. J. H. Ross
and Hon. C. A. Magrath will
Address the Meeting.

Mayor Bogue will take the
chair at 19:30 o'clock.

Fall and Winter SUITINGS.

We have our new fall stock of
Tweeds, Worsteds, Trousering and
overcoating in and we feel satisfied
that it is the most complete and
fashionable stock ever brought to
the town of Moose Jaw. We have
chosen these goods especially for
the North-West trade. See our
heavy-weight double-woven Serges
in black and blue—the best on
the market. Come in and see if
we have not the best stock
you ever seen and the best values.

Everything Guaranteed at ..
W. N. MITCHELL'S.

COAL

I have again secured the agency
for the celebrated

Canadian Anthracite Coal.

The first consignment will arrive
next week—Stove, Furnace,
and Nutt.

Orders left with Mr. Geo. Sharpe,
(McDonnell's Office) will receive
prompt attention.

JNO. BELLAMY.

Furniture.....
Baby Carriages..
Picture Frames..
Window Blinds..
Curtain Poles....
Etc., Etc.....

JNO. BELLAMY.

NEW . FALL GOODS .

Pouring in Upon Us Daily.

It has never been our good for-
tune to put before you such a large
and beautiful assortment of new
goods. We could never convince you
so thoroughly by a thousand words
of the worth, elegance, and cheap-
ness, as five minutes use of your
hands and eyes in our store. To
those who want clothing in

Men's,
Boy's and
Children's
Suits,

single or double breasted style, pea
jackets and overcoats, we would ask
to see our stock before buying or
sending away. We contemplate to
meet your wants and to satisfy you
if it is at all within our power. We
have never been able to offer such
values in Shirts and Underwear as
we are showing this fall. See our
men's fine, all wool, plain and rib-
bed underwear at \$1.25 a suit.
Just opened, right from the manu-
facturers, 3000 pair men's gloves and
mitts, ranging from 25c. a pair up.

M. J. MacLEOD.

NEW GOODS

....AT....

Miss Clarke's.

My new stock of Millinery has
arrived and I have engaged Miss
Kimpston, late of Montreal, to take
charge of the trimming. We are
now ready to fill all orders in that
line. We have also a lot of new
mantles, baby coats and hoods,
corsets, hosiery, etc.

Miss E. Clarke.

Just Arrived!



McClary's Stoves and Ranges.

BEST ON THE MARKET.
All the latest styles and modern
improvements.

Purchase your stoves where you can
see what you buy.

G. K. SMITH.

Agent for Jaque's Ventilated Closet.